THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER.]

SATURDAY, 26 AUGUST, 1837. [NO. 942.

LONDON.—The well known A. 1. *Ship Columbia*, of ... ster, *Henry Thornton* Commander, ... excellent accommodations, ... and will sail in August. For ... ssage Apply to *Captain Thornton* ... or at the office of

GISBORNE MENZIES AND Co.

Row 26th August, 1837.

...OR LONDON.—The well known river built Ship *Sarah*, ... *T. Whiteside*. Has excellent accommodations for Passengers carries an experienced Surgeon and will call on the ... inducement offer. For freight or ... apply to.

... GREY, P... PLANT ... AND Co.

... Row August, 2...

FOR ... LONDON. ... POOL. ... 570 Tons ... for ...

... G...

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that *Runmund Munjee*, of Bombay Hindoo, ... lately trading as a Merchant in ... name and in that of his late Father ... Merchant *Romjee*, and now a Prisoner in the ... his own ... Goal for debt, hath filed a Petition ... *Munjee* for the benefit of the act 9. Geo: ... Bom. Chap. 73. together with an assignment of his Estate and Effects in my office.

J. P. LARKINS.—*Chief Clerk.*

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE, FORT.

Bombay this 25th day of August 1837.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.—That Petitions to the Court for the relief of insolvent debtors Bombay, have been filed by the several persons aftermained all now prisoners in the Gaol of Bombay, and that they have also filed assignments of their estates and effects in my office viz.t.

Antonio Rodrigues, formerly residing ... Cavel without the fort of Bombay.

Salvador dos Azedo, formerly residing at ... Sonapoor street, near *Daby Suntook's* ... ble, without the fort of Bombay.

J. P. LARKINS.—*Chief Clerk.*

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE FORT.

Bombay this 25th day of August 1837.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO be sold pursuant to a Decree of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, on the Equity Side, of the said Court made in a cause, *Jose Agostinho Fernandes*, and *Cattiza*, his wife alias *Maria da Silva*, against *John Hampton*, *Cattee Debee*, *Ally Meya*, Infants by their next friend *Sumsoodeen Aga Ameer Sahib*, *Dada Heya*, *Missy Baba*, *George Moore*, *Mary Ellis Carton*, *Edward Casy*, *Michael Bagnold*, and *Charles Ellis*, *Heaton Before*, *John Lloyd Philipp's* Esquire Master of, the said Court, on the spot between the hours of 2 and four this day Saturday the 26th day of August 1837, (instead of Wednesday the 23d August, instant, as already advertised) the following Property consisting of a Messuage or Dwelling House situate and being No. 12 in Oak Lane within the Fort of Bombay, and two other Messuages ... Part, called or known by the name of Jurbhatt, without the Fort of Bombay, late the ... perty of *Mohaun Bebee*, *Mahomedan* ... deceased, and ... which said Property ... sold in Lots as follows.

1st. At 2 o'clock precisely a Messuage or Dwelling House situated and being No. 12 in Oak Lane, within the Fort

2d. At 4 o'clock precisely a Messuage or Dwelling House built on Fazan... property situated in an Oart called or known by the name of Jurbhatt. without the Fort.

3d. At 4 o'clock precisely another Messuage or Dwelling House, built on Fazan... Property situated in an Oart called or known by the name Jurbhatt.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be had at the said Master's office, or of Mr. ... *Solicitor* at this office within the Fort of Bombay.

(Signed) J. L. PHILIPPS,
Acting Master in Equity.

CAPTAIN GRINDLAY has shipped by the *Childe Harold*, a small parcel of ... Sherry of the same quality as ... and shipped by him last year by the ... *d*, and consigned to Messrs. *Leckie*, ... For sale at Rs 18 per dozen in 6 ... 13 dozen cases.

... *Leckie, and Co.* will receive and ... orders for the same quality of Wine ... supplied from future shipments, after the present stock is disposed of.—Bombay, 26th July, 1837.

EAST INDIA AGENCY IN LONDON FOR PASSENGERS, *No.* 11, *Leadenhall street*. Parties arriving in England will, on immediate application to Mr. ALEXANDER, *East India Passage Agent*, *No.* 11, *Leadenhall street* (*next door to the India House*), secure the most prompt and speedy attention in regard to the clearing and forwarding of their baggage; engaging furnished apartments in town to prevent the expense of resorting to Hotels; procuring immediate return engagements for native servants, and in all other matters consequent on a first arrival in London.

The Publishing office of the "East India and Colonial Magazine," No. 11, Leadenhall street, London, 25th Sept. 1836.

TENNENT'S GLASGOW BEER.—On sale, at the Godowns of *Messrs. Skinner, and Co.*, just landed ex Jamaica, this highly esteemed Beer, at 45 Rupees in Hhds. and 25 Rupees in quarter casks, Bombay, 26th August 1837.

CARBONELL'S WINES.

MESSRS. FRITH AND CO., have much pleasure in informing their friends and the public, that they have been authorized to reduce the price of the 2nd growth Claret from the above respectable House, to Rupees twenty per dozen. They have recently received the following, which they are instructed to strongly recommend to public notice, as of superior quality viz:—

1st Growth Claret in Quarts per dozen, ...	Rs	36
Do.. Do.... Do.... in Pints, "	"	22½
2d....Do....Do.. in Quarts, "	"	20
Superior Old Pale Sherry,...	"	26
Fine Mellow Port of a quality unrivalled in this market,.. .... "	"	24

Terms of Sale, Cash and a discount of 5 per cent. allowed, where a quantity of twelve dozen or above, of either sort of Wine is taken.—Nesbit Lane, 25th August, 1837.

AGA RUGIB ALLEE HERATEE, respectfully informs his customers and the public in general that he has just received, a fresh supply of the undermentioned articles and exposed for sale in his Shop, No. 102, Bazar Gate Street, viz.:—

Genuine Otto of roses.
Best distilled Rose Water.
Dry Tobacco.
Persian Swords (made in the best stile)
Rich and valuable Persian Mussloo.
Genial Goorace.
Persian Dry Tobacco.
Lime Shrub.
Persian Gin Punch.
Best flowered Persian Carpets.
Persian Caps.
Persian Glass Hookahs, with Wooden Nechas and Silver Chillims.—Bombay 24th August, 1837.

THE SECOND CALCUTTA LOTTERY FOR 1837.

A few Tickets and shares in the above Lottery warranted undrawn in the sixth day's Drawing—are to be had at *Byramjee Nesserwanjee Dantra's* at the office of *Messrs. Dirom Carter, and Co.* at the following prices.—

Whole Ticket at Rupees		200
Half ditto.....	" ..	100
Quarter ditto.. ..	" ..	50
One Eighth ditto..	" ..	25

Terms Cash.

... on Friday the 18th Instant. Bombay, 25th August, 1837.

A French Gentleman, recently from Paris has the Honour to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay, that he intends giving lessons in the French language, the Advertiser is perfectly competent in his undertaking as he very well understands the English language, apply under Mr. *Officers, Jeweller.*—Meadow Street, at M... 24th August, 1837.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE undersigned is authorized to give notice that at 10 A. M. on Tuesday, the ... day of October next and the following days there will be exposed for sale by public auction, on the Sirkar Premises, at Apppey, a variety of Articles as per the following list, viz:—

Pepper.....	about,	19 Candies.
Lignum.....	"	11 "
Cinnamom Dust.....	"	3 "
Cardamoms.....		223
Teak Timbers.....		943
" Planks.....		6000
" Slabs.....		246
" Scaldains and plank pieces.....		3668
" Sheathing boards.....		1000
" Joists or Beams.....		

" Also a few logs of Blackwood, Cedar, Angel wood, &c. &c.

and A... above will be put up in convenient

The lots.

Purchasers will be expected to pay on the day of sale one-third of the amount of their respective lots, one-third three days afterwards and the residue within twenty one days after the day of sale.

Payment to be made in Company Rupees or in Chinnams at the rate of 28½ to the Rupee.

The lots to be at the risk of the purchasers on their being knocked down to them and not to be removed until paid for.

The whole to be taken away within forty days after the above date, in default of which they will be resold at the risk of the first purchasers, they paying any deficiency that may arise therefrom as well as all expenses that may be incurred in so doing, and not to receive any benefit should there be any.

Further conditions will be shewn on the day of sale.

JOHN MORPHEW,
Commercial Agent to the Travancore Gov.
Comml. Office, Alleppey, 2d Aug. 1837.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

PIGOUS AND WILKS, sole manufacturers of the DARTFORD SPORTING GUNPOWDER beg to caution Sportsmen and the public generally against spurious Powder sold as their make, and that every Purchaser will observe their label and the paper and string round each canister is perfect, and they also request that the same may be destroyed when taken into use to prevent its being replaced upon other canisters.

PISTOLS.—From *Thomas Jackson Mortimer*, 34, St. James' Street, London and warranted with his name on each as marked.

1 Pair best Duelling Pistols in Mahogany cases, with complete apparatus, detonating locks.....Rs 300
1 Do. best Cavalry Holster Pistols, complete, do. do..... " 250
1 Do. do. do. do. flint locks.... " 200
1 Do. do. flint locks Pocket Pistols..... " 90

Apply at the Office of *Messrs. Skinner and Co.* Dady's Buildings, 26th August, 1837.

THE INDIA JOURNAL OF MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Published Monthly, 16 Rs. per annum, payable in advance.

OPINION OF THE MEDICAL PRESS.

"WE have, we confess, been no less surprised than gratified by the perusal of this journal. We were by no means prepared for so much original matter and so much clever and spirited writing as it contains. It is extremely creditable to the editors, and speaks well for the zeal and intelligence of our medical brethreneas a body in our Indian empire, to whom this journal must be invaluable. We are much struck by the novelty and importance of many of the original communications on medical subjects.—*British and Foreign Medical Review.*

"It is likely to be of service to the profession in that quarter, for it stimulates the indifferent to exertion, and affords opportunities to the zealous for distinction. It is conducted by Mr. Corbyn with professional ability and with gentlemanly feeling.—*Medico. Chir. Rev. London.*" Filled with good original papers and judicious selections. We must part with him for the present once more taking leave to express our respect for his talents, and our wishes for his continued prosperity."—*London Medical Gazette.*

"A highly valuable and meritorious publication. The *Indian* Journal is an honor to the country from which it emanates.—*Medical and Surgical Journal Boston.*

N. B. By the new post office regulations this Journal is dispatched by letter post from Calcutta at 6 annas to 400 miles and any distance above 400, 9 annas Orders and payments will be received by Mr. MALKEAY, Church Lane, Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given, that *Syed Mohideen bin Syed, Ahmed Bhoobharey*, hath Mortgaged all that his Messuage, Tenement, or Warehouse, with its appurtenances, situate near Musjed Bunder, in Cajee Syed Street, with *Dossa Munjee*, therefore if any person or persons, having any claim, or demand, by way of Mortgage, Judgment, at Law, inheritable, right, or otherwise, to the said property they are hereby required to make the same known in writing to Mr. *John Pascal Larkins*, Solicitor for the Mortgagee, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise he, she or they, will be precluded, from hereafter, enforcing any such claim or demand.—Dated this 24th day of August, 1837.

ખબર•ફ્રીમોંથી•આપીએચજે—શાહઅદ મોહીદીન•બીન•શાહઅદ•અહમદ•તુખા રીમે•એક્ષ•બેર•અથવા•વખાર•જેકાંજ•ફ્રેનુ ફ્રોમે•તે•રાખે•તે•મશાજીદ•બંદર•આગલ• કાજી•શાહઅદનાં•મોફોલાસોફે•તે•દોશા• મનજીને•ગીરવી•આપીફે•વાશતે•એ• ઉપર•ફ્રરમેક્ષ•લોક•અથવા•લોફોનો•ગીર વી•તથા•ધારાનુ•જડજમેનટ•અથવા•વાર શો•અથવા•બીજી•ફ્રોજ•રીતનો•દાવો•અ થવા•માંગણ•પોચતુ•ફ્રોમેતો•તેનાંમોને• જેણ•ફરેચજે•મીશાતર•જેન•ખાશફ્રોલ•લા રકીનશા•ગીરવી•લેનારનાં•ધારાનાં•વકીલ તે•લખીને•આજથી•દીન ૧૪ નીમુદતમો અકેર•ફરે•મુદતપછી•ફ્રોજનો•દાવો•કબુલ ફરશે•નહી—તા• ૨૪ મી•આગાશટ ૧૮૩૭

TO BE LET.—An airy and commodious family residence, situated in Nesbit lane, to be vacated after the 30th instant, by G. H. Gordon, Esq.

A house on the Mount, near Ghompdavee hill, lately vacated by G. Pollexfen, Esq.

A house at the Beach, called, Back-bay.-Apply to *Dhackjee Dadajee*, Esq. at his office the fort. 26th Augnst, 1837.

TO BE LET.—Two houses at Matoong a rent very moderate.

House at Colaba, called Morley Hall.

A house at Breach Candy. Apply to *Cursetjee Jamsetjee.*

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Head Quarters, Bombay, 21st August 1837.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

At a General Court Martial assembled at Poona, on Thursday the 27th day of July 1837, and of which Lieutenant Colonel J. Scott of His Majesty's 4th Light Dragoons is President, Lieutenant Charles Forbes Jackson, Adjutant 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry, was tried on the following charge, vizt.

Lieutenant Charles Forbes Jackson, Adjutant 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry, placed in arrest by order of the Officer Commanding the Regiment, and brought to trial by order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, on the following charge vizt.

For highly disgraceful conduct unbecoming the Character of an Officer and a Gentleman, and the situation held by him in the Regiment, in the following instances, vizt.

1st Instance.—In having at a private Party at the Quarters of an Officer of the same Regiment at Sholapore, on the afternoon of the 24th May 1837, engaged in a scuffle with Lieutenant W. Loch of the same Regiment; and in having then and there made several cuts at that Officer with a drawn sword which he (Lieutenant Loch) was not prepared to guard against, and in which scuffle Lieutenant Loch received a cut and a contusion.

2nd Instance.—In having after the aforesaid scuffle, used highly opprobrious and offensive language to Lieutenant Loch.

Adjutant General's Office, Bombay, 18th July 1837.
By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,
(Signed) J. KEITH, *Major Deputy Adjt. Genl. of the Army.*

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision:—

Finding and Sentence.—The Court having maturely weighed and considered all that has been adduced in support of the Prosecution, as well as what has been brought forward on the Defence, are of opinion that the Prisoner Lieutenant Charles Forbes Jackson, Adjutant 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry, is

Guilty of the First instance of the charge, with the exception of the [illegible] therein mentioned.

Guilty of the Second instance of the charge.

Guilty of all and every other part of the charge, excepting that the Court are of opinion that he is not Guilty of "highly disgraceful conduct" as regards the first instance of the charge.

The Court having found the Prisoner Guilty as above specified, do therefore adjudge him the said Lieutenant Charles Forbes Jackson, to be dismissed the Honorable Company's Service.

(Signed) J. R. WOODHOUSE, *Capt. Deputy Judge Advocate Genl.* (Signed) J. SCOTT, *Lieut. Col. 4th Lt. Dr. President.*

Approved and Confirmed.

Signed JOHN KEANE,—*Lieut. Genl. Commander in Chief.*

In continuation of the proceedings of the same Court Martial, re-assembled at Poona on the 5th day of August 1837, Lieutenant William Loch, of the 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry, was tried on the following charge vizt.

Lieutenant William Loch, 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry placed in arrest by order of the Officer commanding the Regiment, and brought to trial by order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, on the following charge, vizt.

For highly disgraceful conduct unbecoming the character of an Officer and a Gentleman, in the following instances, vizt

1st Instance.—In having at a private Party at the Quarters of an Officer of the same Regiment at Sholapoor, on the afternoon of the 24th May 1837, engaged in a scuffle with Lieutenant and Adjutant C. F. Jackson, of the same Regiment, by striking him with the Bamboo stick of a pellet Bow.

2nd Instance.—In having after the aforesaid Scuffle, used highly opprobrious and insulting language to Lieutenant Jackson.

Adjutant General's Office, Bombay, 18th July 1837.
(Signed) J. KEITH, Major,
Depy. Adjutant General of the Army.

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision:—

Finding and Sentence.—The Court having maturely weighed and considered all that has been adduced in support of the Prosecution, as well as what has been brought forward on the Defence, are of opinion, that the Prisoner Lieutenant William Loch, 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry, is

Not Guilty of the first instance of the charge

Guilty of the second instance of the charge, but not guilty of highly disgraceful conduct as regards this instance.

The Court having found the Prisoner guilty as above specified do therefore adjudge him the said Lieutenant William Loch, to be publicly and severely reprimanded at such time and place as His Excellency the Commander in Chief may be pleased to direct.

(Signed) J. R. WOODHOUSE, Capt. *Depy. Judge Advocate Genl.* (Signed) J. SCOTT, *Lt. Col. 4th Light Dragoons President.*

Approved and Confirmed.

(Signed) JOHN KEANE, *Lieut. Col. Commander in Chief.*

Remarks by the Court.

In conclusion, the Court conceive that they shall discharge the duty they owe to the Service, and the Corps to which they belong, by noticing in terms of regret the use of uncourteous Language and practical jokes that appears to have become too common amongst the Members of the Corps in which those charges have originated.

The Court has carefully abstained from entering upon any matter to this effect unconnected with the charges before them; but it is in evidence upon their proceedings, that such a practice does exist, which to the minds of Members comprising it, appears productive of the worst consequences to the tone of society in the Regiment, as well as subversive of military discipline.

(Signed) J. SCOTT, *Lieut. Col. 4th Lt. Dragoons President.*

Remarks by the Commanders in Chief.

As the two cases now published are intimately connected with each other, the promulgation of the Finding and Sentence on the first trial was defered until the conclusion of the second, to admit of a careful consideration of both.

The Commander in Chief has approved and confirmed the Finding and Sentence of the Court in the two cases.

In the remarks of the Court, at the conclusion of the second trial, His Excellency fully cancurs, and is sorry to be obliged to observe, that the perusal of these proceedings has occasioned him much pain.—The degree of familiarity in which the Officers of the 2nd Cavalry have permitted themselves to indulge when associated together is most unmilitary, and the habits they appear to have contracted of using language not recognized or tolerated in society, the Commander in Chief much condemns. The attention of Major Wilson, the Officer in command of the Regiment is therefore drawn to the point with a view to its correction.

The conduct of Lieutenant Jackson, as brought to light in these proceedings, exhibits a want of temper and judgement, very unbecomming a person in his situation and who has had the advantage of 12 years experience in the Honorable Company's Army. His violence and want of decorum on the occasion, are wholly inexcusable. The testimonials however, adduced by Lieutenant Jackson, of former good character as an Officer and strong recommendation of the Court, weigh with the Commander in Chief, and justify him in using the exercise of a clemency, to which otherwise his opinion, the duties of his station, are decidedly opposed.

His Excellency is pleased to pardon Lieutenant Jackson, and to restore him to the functions of his Commission as Lieutenant in the 2nd Cavalry, in the hope that his future bearing towards those with which he may be associated in public and private life, will show that his decision has not been misapplied. In coming to this lenient decision however, the Commander in Chief feels it his duty to add, that he considers it will not be for the advantage of the service, to continue Lieutenant Jackson any longer in the situation of Adjutant, and he desires the Officer commanding 2nd Cavalry to recommend another Officer for the appointment, to the Head Quarters of the Army.

In adverting to the Finding and Sentence on the charge preferred against Lieutenant Loch, the Commander in Chief entirely approves of the distinction the Court have drawn in their verdict and judgment, between two cases resembling each other in their origin, but which in investigation appear in such opposite lights, and His Excellency feels assured, from the high character of this young Gentleman has borne during the two years of his service, and his extreme youth (being only 18 years of age), together with Lieutenant Loch's own innate feelings of propriety, that the simple publication of the censures passed upon him, will prove a sufficient caution, and have the desired effect on his future conduct.

The observations here made, are soley applicable to the 2nd Cavalry, in regard to the tone by which the society of its Officers, as shewn on the face of these proceedings, appears to be carried on. The Commander in Chief is very happy in the opportunity thus afforded to him of recording his entire satisfaction with the high feeling of honor and gentlemanly demeanour which he has found to prevail among the Officers of the Bombay Army, and which the occasion of his visiting the Troops at their different Stations, and meeting the Officers at their own Regimental Messes, enables him to attest with confidence and to mark with this expression of his approval.

Lieutenants Jackson and Loch [illegible] Arrest, and will return to their duty.

By order of His Excellency the [illegible] be released from
SHAIFORD POW[illegible] *Lieut. Col.*
Adjutant Gen[illegible] mander in Chief, of the Army.

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 17th August 1837.

No. 373.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased, by a Resolution passed in the Territorial Department, under date the 15th instant, to direct that Assistant Apothecary G. Anding, [illegible] Establishment of the Revenue Commissioner, be promoted to the rank of Apothecary.

No. 374.—The leave of absence granted to [illegible] Agent for Gun Carriages, by General Order [illegible] 28th of June last, is extended until the 23rd [illegible]

No. 375.—The following temporary arrangement [illegible] confirmed:

Lieutenant R. H. Wardell, of the 5th Regiment [illegible] Infantry, to act as Adjutant to that Regiment, [illegible] 30th of May last.

No. 376.—Leave of absence from the 13th August [illegible] the 30th September next, is granted to Lieutenants Woodward, of the European Regiment, and Ensign A. Williams, attached to that Regiment, to proceed to Aurungabad on private affairs.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
(Signed) E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 17th August 1837.

No. 67.—Lieutenant A. H. Gordon, is allowed leave of absence for two months to visit Jaulnah, on private affairs.

No. 68.—Captain Simpson, Indian Naval Storekeeper, is allowed an extension of leave for fourteen days from the 14th Instant, on sick certificate.

No. 69.—Lieutenant J. P. Webb, I. N. has returned to his duty per Ship Morley.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 22d August 1837.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to permit Mr. G. A. E Campbell, of the civil service, to proceed to Poona.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. H. WATHEN, *Chief Secy.*

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 21st August 1837.

Mr. R. Townshend Weob, acting register of the court of sudder dewanee and sudder foujdaree adawlut, is allowed leave of absence for one month, from the 18th instant, to proceed to the Deccan, for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 23rd August 1837.

Mr. William Richardson, assistant judge and sessions judge of Broach, is allowed an extension for six months, of the leave of absence granted to him under date the 2nd of March 1836, to remain at the Cape of Good Hope, for the benefit of his health, agreeably to the provisions of the absentee regulations.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. H. TOWNSEND.

OPIUM MEMORANDUM

IMPORTED

From the 22d November 1836, to the 15th instant.....Chests 19,765
Ditto from the 16th to the 21st instant..... ,,
Chests 19,765

EXPORTED.

From the 22d November 1836, to the 15th instant.....Chests 18,168½
Ditto from the 16th to the 21st instant..... [illegible]
Chests 18,276½

Bombay, 22nd August 1837. J. TAYLOR, *Opium Agt.*

[illegible] DEPARTMENT.

FORT WILLIAM.—THE 31ST JULY, 1837.

Resolution.—The Governor General in Council again taken into consideration the several Provisions contained in the Draft of Act promulgated for general information on the 19th of March last, (published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 13th of the same month,) and having maturely weighed the several objections urged against the proposed enactment, is of opinion, that the considerations are not of a nature to counterbalance the advantages which will thereby be attained in the more speedy adjudications of Civil Claims and in the relief of the Judges from functions which interfere with their proper duty effectually superintending and controlling the general judicial administration. His Lordship in Council is unable to discern any good reason for interdicting the highest grade of Native Judges, who are already competent to try Suits to the extent of 5000 Rupees, from trying Suits involving a larger amount,—and, in a similar spirit of confidence in their efficiency, he deems it proper to maintain the rule which precludes the Native Judges from adjudicating claims to which the Government Officers may be a party. His Lordship in Council is, however, satisfied; from the discussions which have taken place on the subject, that it is expedient to provide a more direct appeal to the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut from the decisions of the highest grade of Native Judges in Suits in which from the amounts at issue, these Judges have not heretofore been competent to exercise jurisdiction.

2 The Governor General in Council is, at the same time, fully sensible of the justice and expediency of augmenting the allowances of the Native Judges, when the public finances will permit, and thereby adding to the securities already existing for the faithful administration of justice. He has learned that, in the opinion of the best authorities, those allowances, as regards a large proportion for the ministerial establishments of the Native Courts, are generally inadequate, and they that are, in many instances, fixed on a scale so low as urgently to require revision. Some improvement in the personal allowances of the Judges, of the highest and of the lowest grade of Native Judges, is also found to be an object of high importance, there not being at present, to the former class, the prospect of further honorable promotion and the number of the latter being so great, as in frequent cases, to debar the most meritorious Servants from any but a very distant and uncertain chance of advancement. For the intermediate class of Native Judges, or the Sudder Ameens, who are greatly less numerous than the Moonsiffs, adequate means of reward are presented in the existing rules and practice respecting their promotion to the office of Principal Sudder Ameen, a promotion which will be much more valuable under the modification in the pay of that office now about to be introduced. Upon these grounds, His Lordship in Council has resolved to increase the allowances of the Native Judges by adding 200 Rupees per mensem to the Personal Salaries of one-fourth to be selected as a superior class according to merits and service, of the Principal Sudder Ameens, and 50 Rupees to the Personal Salaries of one-fourth, to be similarly selected, of the Moonsiffs, as well as to increase the allowances already received for the maintenance of Establishments by the Principal Sudder Ameens, and Moonsiffs, by adding 50 Rupees per mensem to the allowances at present granted on that account, to the entire first class of Officers, and 30 Rupees per mensem to that received on the same account, by all of the two last named classes of Officers. By this measure, a large immediate increase of expenditure will be occasioned. But having in view the essential object of promoting the efficient and satisfactory administration of justice,—considering also the present less unfavourable condition and prospects of the Indian Finances, and the property of applying with prudence and caution, to purposes of pressing public improvement, the growing resources from enhancement in the Bengal Land Revenues and other sources,—and looking also to early equivalent reductions from measures now in progress in the Judicial Department of the Bengal Presidency, His Lordship in Council is prepared to sanction this addition to the Public Burthens. The opportunity of promulgating the subjoined Draft of Rules for expediting and improving the administration of Civil Justice has also been taken to introduce certain Subsidiary Rules for regulating the costs of Suit and form of Appeal in certain cases, as well as, in connection with the main object of the

Draft and of the Resolution now promulgated for efficiently securing the independence and [illegible] of the Ministerial Officers of the Native Establishments, by rendering the appointment of those Officers subject to the confirmation of the Judges.

The following Draft of a proposed Act was read in Council, on the 31st instant.

ACT No.—OF 1837.

I. It is hereby enacted, in modification of Reg. V. 1831, of the Bengal Code, that from the [illegible] day of [illegible] no Zillah or City Judge in the Territories subject to the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, shall be precluded by reason of the value of the property for the recovery of which any Suit is instituted, from referring that suit to the Principal Sudder Ameen.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that no Appeal shall under the authority of this Act, be preferred to the Principal Sudder Ameen, the Appeal from the decision of the such Principal Sudder Ameen shall lie to the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, and shall be conducted in all respects according to the same rules as were an Appeal from the decision of a Zillah or City Judge to the said Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut.

III. And it is hereby enacted, that so much of Reg. Second, Sec. X & I. Reg. VII. 1832, and Sec. VII. 1831, of the Bengal Code, as declares that the description therein referred to, shall not be by, or referable to, any Sudder Ameen or [illegible] repealed.

IV. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall not be lawful to a Zillah or City Judge to refer for trial, or decision any Suit preferred under the Provisions of Reg. [illegible] 1819, of the Bengal [illegible] any thing in the [illegible] notwithstanding.

[illegible], that whenever [illegible] of the discretion [illegible] of the Regulation [illegible] ter Ameen or Principal Sudder Ameen, as to the competency of a [illegible] subject to the [illegible] to the same rules [illegible] the Moonsiffs.

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cissitudes excessive ; I have known the
er 30 and 40 degrees during the course
yet experience has shown that such sud-
re not injurious to the constitutions of the
the men have a robust and healthy appear-
women, although not so rosy as their fair
ntry women have yet a delicate, soft, and
hich is truly delightful to an eye long ac-
o the complexions of our Eastern sable mai-
children are really beautiful. fine, fat sturdy
you are satisfied at once that they are thorough

easons of the Southern, correspond with those
Northern Hemisphere in the following relations.
} Feb. } Mar. } Apr. } May } June }
} Augt. } Sept. } Oct. } Novr. } Dec. }
} Augt. } Sept. } Oct. } Novr. } Dec. }
y. } Feb. } Mar. } Apr. } May } June }
And the mean temperature of the months may be rough
stated to be January 71° April 60° July 50° October
1° February 61° May 58° August 56° November 72°
March 62.° June 52.° September 62.° December 75.°
The nights all the year round are usually sufficiently
cold to render a blanket desirable ; cloth clothes are
worn at all times, and fires are necessary during six
months of the year : I saw snow once, but a fall had not
happened before in the memory of man. Hot winds
occasionally blow, and the rains, and droughts at times
are excessive, but taking into consideration all the ad-
vantages and disadvantages of the climate. I must pro-
nounce it to be an exceedingly healthy one, and particu-
larly adapted to renovate the debilitated frame of the Indi-
an Invalid, and the many cases of perfect recovery which
have fallen under my notice confirm me in my opinion.
Much cannot be said in favor of the country to the lovers
of the trigger, there are quail to be picked up now and then
and some snipe and duck, but partridge, pheasant, hare,
grouse, or rabbit, are unknown, as also any of our Indian
varieties of game, the wild turkey, a bird resembling a little
the bustard, is found in the interior, and some pigeons,
delicious when cooked, compose all the game I have fal-
len in with. Many attempts have been made to introduce
the hare, pheasant, and partridge, from England, but
without success ; wild dogs, cats, eagles, hawks, and
rats, are too numerous to permit of their breeding, but
as the country becomes clearer and more cultivated there
is every hope that future trials will meet with better suc-
cess.

A Kangaroo hunt is amusing enough, and if the
country is hilly and rather clear the beast gives a capital
run, bounding down the hills at an amazing pace, and
across the valleys at the speed of a horse, but very slow-
ly up each ascent ; when come up with he shows good
fight, and often rips up or severely wounds the dogs be-
fore receiving his quietus ; the flesh is but so so eating, the
tail makes a good soup, and the skin a fine soft leathe.
for dress boots. The way the natives catch the opossum
is highly amusing and singular, they attentively exa-
mine each tree to see whether there are any fresh claw
scratches of the animal on the bark, and if so they com-
mence cutting a notch for the foot and one for the hand,
and thus, without any other assistance, will climb up
perpendicular trees 60 feet high where the Opossum is
generally found asleep, but as most of the trees of New
south Wales are hollow, the criminal sometimes takes
up his birth in the trunk, to discover his exact situation
the tree is struck with the hatchet, and the native can
judge so correctly from the sound that he always suc-
ceeds in making a hole in the very spot where the brute
is and capturing him They are also hunted at night
with dogs and shot.

The fruits are the Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Quin-
Cherry, Melon, Guava, Pomegranate, Medlar, Fig,
Orange, Mulberry, Nectarine, Grape, and other varieties.
Pine apples are reared in hot houses ; Plantains do not
succeed well ; and I saw but one Mango tree, a misera-
ble and stunted looking thing.

The Vines produce very luxuriantly and yield a wine
resembling Barsac, but the art of wine making is not
yet fully understood.

The country produces abundance of coal, Iron, mar-
ble, lime, and many hard and useful woods.

The Sea and fresh waters furnish plenty of fish, in
whose favor however I cannot speak highly ; yet when
population increases and labor becomes cheaper and the
treasures of the deep must be more sought after, other
and superior kinds may be discovered, but the Oysters I
must, pronounce excellent and a species of Cray fish to
be very good.

The Natives on the score of intellect are the lowest in
the scale of created beings. they neither cultivate nor
build houses, Have no idea of religion and a Supreme
being, are without burying places and are too justly
accused in some parts of the Colony of Cannibalism,
and infanticide. All attempts at civilization have failed,
for although they will not adopt one solitary virtue, they
rapidly imbibe every Europeaa vice. Excesses have
much thinned the neighbouring tribes, and as the Set-
lers advance and clear the Country the Aborigines are
compelled in search of sustenance to retire with the
Kangaroo deeper into the interior. At present they are
supposed to amount to about 10,00,000 but in another
century the race will be nearly extinct : the women are
disgusting objects in person, manners, and habits.

In the preceding sketch I have indeavoured to convey
an idea of this gigantic Colony in as concise a manner
as possible and shall now conclude with adding a price
Current of all articles I deem necessary for an Indian.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Beer ℔ Dozen..	0	12	0	Wheat ℔ bushel.	0	4	6
Sherry ditto..	1	10	0	Flour ditto ..	1	5	0
Port Wine ditto..	1	15	0	Hay ℔ Ton....	7	10	0
Beef ℔ pound.	0	0	5	Sugar ℔ pound..	0	0	4
Mutton Do....	0	0	5	Coffee Do.....	0	0	9
Pork Do....	0	0	0	Rice ℔ bag....	0	15	0
Veal Do....	0	0	7	Tea ℔ chest....	5	10	0
Fowls a pair....	0	4	0	Wax Candle ℔			
Ducks Do....	0	4	6	pound.....	0	2	6
Turkey.....	0	9	0	A pair of Shoes..	0	12	6
A Saddle complete	7	10	0	Ditto Boots....	1	15	0
A new Buggy..	45	0	0	A Dress Coat..	5	10	0
Ditto Harness..	12	0	0	A Surtout.. ..	6	10	0
Hair Cutting.. .	0	1	0	A Hat.....	1	10	0
A Bed.....	0	2	6	Gloves pair....	0	3	6
A Horse ℔ diem.	0	10	6	A Waiscoat....	1	0	0
Washing ℔ piece.	0	0	3	Pair of Pantaloons	1	10	0
Coals ℔ Ton....	1	1	0				
Butter pound.....	0	2	6				

Your &c.
S.

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE RELIEF OF THE SURAT SUFFERERS.

FROM AHMEDABAD.

Major Gen. Osborne..	300	ristadar.....	15
Capt. J. Farquharson—	5	Gungaddos Chubildass,	
Lieut. Del'Hoste.....	25	Vakeel.....	25
Capt. Stuart.....	10	Heerachund Prumchund	
Lieut. Purvis.....	40	Ditto.....	20
Lieut. Bellasis.....	40	Purbhoodass Guneish	
Capt. O. Poole	25	Ditto.....	10
Sur. MacKell.....	20	Hurreebhae Gunputram	
Capt. Littlewood.....	20	Assist. Sheristadar..	7
Capt. Waterfield.....	4	Heerachund Javore.	
Assist. Sur. Gray.....	20	Vakeel.....	20
Lieut. R. Hull.....	10	Munuckchund Motee	
Ensign W. Reynolds..	15	chund Ditto.....	10
Capt. Crawley.....	50	leysing Javanee, Vakeel	7
Major Jopp.....	100	Rancher Heerachund..	7
Capt. Decluzeau.....	40	Aubbhoobhaee Bhybha	
J. H. Jackson Esq....	300	Depy. Nazir.....	7
Surgeon H. Johnston..	100	Mybaihaee Nuthoobhae	100
T. H. Talbot Esq.....	20	Comedsee Munguised.	
John Gordon, Esq....	50	Vakeel.....	10

D. C. Prendergast....	25	Kurrumchund Prem-	
Vuk atchund Cooshal-		chund.....	100
ch und.....	425	Nurotum Nursaee Va	
Utt sing Casheresing..	300	keel.....	5
Bap bojee Mahasookae		Keroale Jevore, Ditto..	5
N ative Judge at Ah-		Vimookrum Sudashim-	
m edabad.....	125	ker, Ditto.....	10
Po onja Petumbah Sudr.		Bacherbhae Nuthoo....	100
E. meen of Ahmedabad	50	Juggabhae Koosball ..	50
C. Watkins Moonsiff		Parrzchund Wuttm-	
Ka f Ahmedabad	25	chund.....	50
zee Mohmed Sallee		Gopaldass Bhoodrubhae	25
Ru Kazee of Ahmedabad,	50	Jumnadass Premchund	100
nchord Jetha, Shas-		Sakerchund Premchun .	50
tr ee of Ahmedabad		Sarabhae Bhupabhae..	100
A dalut.....	15	Soobhae Nana.....	125
Sy d Ahmed Allee, Na-		Petumber Nana	40
z ar.....	20	Nahun Gokull.....	100
Nu rotum Bhokun, She-			

HIGH WATER TABLE.—26TH AUGUST, 1837.

	Mor.	Eve.
Saturday.....	7 21	8 5
Sunday.....	8 45	9 8
Monday.....	9 19	9 47
Tuesday.....	10 11	10 31
Wednesday.....	10 51	11 10
Thursday.....	11 29	11 47
Friday.....	0 4	0 18

EXCHANGE.

	Buy.	Sell
Six per cent Remittable Loan.....		
Five per cent Loans.....		
Co. 820 1st class.....	103	106½
Second five per cent Loan.....	109 @	111½
Third five per cent Loan.....	111½	111¾
Bills on Calcutta, 30 days.....	107¼	109
Bills on Madras, 30 days.....	100½	100
Bills on England at 30 days sight.....	1 1 9½	1 1 9
Ditto at 6 months sight.....	1 1 11	1 1 11
Canton Bills.....		
Spanish dollars per 100.....	222½	222
Sovereigns each.....	10 14	10½

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Names of Vessels	Agents	Date of intended departure.	To what port.	To call where
Lady East...	Messrs. Dirom Carter and Co.....	1st September..	Liverpool.	
Ambassador Rajasthan	Do..... ditto.	3rd ditto.....	Calcutta..	Madras
	Do. William Nicol and Co.	27th Instant..	China....	Singapore.
Mermaid	Do..... ditto.	25th October..	London.	
Isabel	Do. Ritchie Stewart....	15th September	China....	
Pal	Do. McGregor Browrig & Co.....	20th ditto.....	London...	
	Do. Owen and Co.....	In All August..	Liverpool	
	Do. Gisborne Menzies&Co.	..... ditto....	London...	
	G. S King....	..... ditto....	Liverpool.	

ARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Fenning, 21st Regt. N. I. from Malligaum.
Moore, Staff, from.
W. G Duncan. 24th Regt. N. I. from England.
talker, 19th N. I. from Poonah.

DEPARTURES.

talker, 19th Regt. N. I. to Poonah.
nt Surgeon William Pitcairn, to Red Sea.
Hughes, M. Cavalry, to Suez.
t Mignan, B. E. Regt. to Do.

DOMESTIC OCCURRANCES.

BIRTH.

19th August, Mrs. Captain Scott, of a daughter.

DEATH.

Fort, on Wednesday the 23d instant, James Hen-
t Son of Mr. James Tant, Riding Master, 1st
avalry, aged 14 Months.

PING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

August 21st.—Barque Portsea, J. Smith, master, from Cape of Good Hope, London 5th March, Cape of Good Hope 8th July.
Passenger.—Lieut. Duncan, 24th N. I.
Do. 25th.—The East India Company's Steamer Berenice, W. Lowe, Esq., Commander, Put Back from Sea.

DEPARTURES.

August 22d.—Ship Futtay Salam, J. L. Gillett, Master, to China.
Passengers.—3 Natives.
Do.—The East India Company's Steamer Berenice, W. Lowe, Esq., Commander, to Red Sea.
Passengers.—W. S. Grey, Esq., and D. L. Burn, Esq., Merchants, Capt. G. Grant, I. N., Capt. Mignan, Bombay European Regt., Lieut. Hughes, Madras Army, Lieut. Sanders, I. N., E. Martins, Esq., and F. Martins, Esq., Merchants. T. Bennett, Esq., Monsr. Paul, Mr. Spankie, Mr. Spears, and 3 Native Servants.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

E. I. COMPANY'S VESSELS.—Brig Taptee, Cutter Margaret, Cutter Nurbudda, Schooner Shannon, Surveying Brig Palinurus, Sloop of War Elphinstone, Brig of War Euphrates, and Sloop of War Amherst.
STEAMER.—Hugh Lindsay.
FREE TRADERS.—Columbia, Rapid, Blake, Madras, Huddersfield, Lady East, Logan, Col. Newall, Hero of Malown, Tory, Palmira, Sarah, Ambassador, Morley, Isabel, Mermaid, and Portsea.
COUNTRY VESSELS.—Tauze, Lord Castlereagh, Hamudee Cusrovie, Julia, Mahadimbu Shaw, Dowlat Savoy, Discovery, Francis Warden, Futtay Salam, Sir Charles Malcolm, Eliza, Soobrow, Lady Grant, Hydroos, Ternate and Susan.
ARAB SHIPS.—Tauze. and Nussarathshaw.
FRENCH.—Barque Anacreon.
HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S.—Barque Mecca Piemontese.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

POONA 20TH AUGUST.

The Queen is to be proclaimed at Poona with great ceremony to-morrow in presence of the Governor and all the authorities Civil and Military. By a strange coincidence on the same day Monday 21st the Governor General and all the *Grand Comprehensives* of Calcutta are to celebrate the birth and drink the health of the departed Monarch William the 4th. Who are the "benighted" now ?

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY 26th AUGUST, 1837.

We were surprised suddenly about noon of yesterday, by the return of the *Berenice*. Upon enquiry we learnt that she had been 16 hours under steam and was performing admirably through the rough Sea and weather she encountered, when it was suddenly discovered that all her water had leaked out. At this time she was about 70 miles from the Lighthouse, and was necessarily put about and made again for the harbour. We are informed that on going out she had 40 tons of water on board, and how this quantity could have leaked out under any imaginable circumstances, we are utterly at a loss to conjecture. If properly stowed we are perfectly satisfied that nothing which the *Berenice* has had to encounter could have afforded a plausible reason for this mishap as it is represented to us. As the public is the loser in this matter by the delay of 4 or 5 days which must be occasioned on all correspondence, we hope the matter will receive a proper investigation, and the animadversion if merited attach where it be deserved. We can easily comprehend that a loss of a small quantity of water might ensue in a heavy sea, but such is by no means a common event. How 40 tons could vanish like a dream and no one a wit the wiser will require more explanation than has yet been offered.—Immediately upon the return of the Berenice the subjoined notice was issued ; we have since learned however that the Berenice was not to go out again until gun-fire this morning. Before quitting the subject we may remark, that there are one or two ides agremens connected with the Steamers and these concerned in them, which have been brought to our notice, and which if they are again repeated we shall feel it a duty though a reluctant one to be more explicit upon

NOTICE.

The Berenice, having put back, notice is hereby given, that a Packet for dispatch by her will be kept open till the last moment.

She is expected to proceed to Sea again this evening.

E. E. ELLIOT,—*Act. Post Mr. Genl.*

Bombay Genl. Post Office, 25th August 1837.

We have been favoured, by the kindness of a friend, with *Le Mauricien* of the 26th and *Le Cerneen* of the 29th July but find nothing of interest in these Mauritius papers.

It will not, we are sure, offend the restless Grand Comprehensives of Calcutta and Madras, nor any here who have caught the infection of the magnificent project which is to impel a legion of costly Steamers into every intermediate hole between Mocha Cape Comorin the Point de Galles and the Sand Heads, if we suggest to them what to do with the small sums in the keeping of their communities. The *Grand* and *Comprehensive*, although not indefinitely postponed, yet must now slumber, we apprehend, until its practicability and economy are established to the satisfaction of the calculating Lords of Leadenhall street. We are confident the Comprehensives have too much patriotism to permit their money to enjoy an equally prolonged slumber, but will be eager to put it out at interest. May we suggest to them, that the proposed lines of road, from hence to Agra and then to Calcutta, and on the other side of us from Bombay to Bangalore, and thence to Madras, offer an *eligible* and *secure* investment.

Petitions were some time since presented to both Houses of Parliament, signed by some of the most eminent Bankers Merchants and others of the City of London, and supported by the literary names of Arnott Babbage and McCalloch, praying the establishment of a Penny Post for all letters, whatever distance they might have to be transported. The Petition was supported in the Lords by Lord Duncannon and the Duke of Wellington, and it had progressed so far that some of His late Majesty's Ministers stated the question to be "under the serious consideration of the Government." The Petitioners were of opinion that the Government might adopt such an improvement, not only without any loss, but even with an increase of revenue. In the end the innovation appears to have been scouted rather unceremoniously by the officials.

It has long been a favourite theme with the political economists, that the Post Office should not be a means of revenue, but those who advocated the above Petition do not seem to have considered it in that point of view, but maintain that the wished for innovation, as has been the case with many other branches of income, would increase rather than diminish the productiveness of the impost. The subject will we believe be again renewed, and although we should entertain great doubt as to the result of such a diminution of postage, yet we by no means consider that loss would be the positive consequence. What advantages such a change would open to all mercantile operations and correspondence, connected as it would be with the every[illegible] facilities. To divest the proposal of any seeming objection, it would not be unadvisable to mount each of the deliverers of letters on his Lilliputian steamer. Small steamers are now running and landing their passengers between and at the different bridges of the Metropolis ; who can predict to what minor purposes the gigantic power will be applied within the next ten years.

The detached pieces of information, with which we have been enabled to supply our readers on the affairs of Spain, will not permit them any more than ourselves to ascertain with any precision the state of the struggle which is there enacting. Our impression was, at the time when we read of the fall of the several important fortresses including *Irun* and *Fontarabia*, and the march of Don Sebastian on the Ebro, that the *Carlists* had gotten themselves into a cleft stick, from which we apprehended their extrication would be more than difficult. On the surrender of Hernani, and the precipitate abandonment of his lines by Don Sebastian, the Spanish funds rose both in London and Paris, but so sudden and inexplicable was the march of the Carlists on the Ebro that they immediately afterwards declined two or three per cent. The last article, which we devoted to the subject of the Spanish struggle, shewed the advance of the Carlists to *Huesca*, at which place they had received a severe check ; and as the forces of *Irribarren*, the Queen's General, were congregating around them in large masses, we imagined that a surrender was extremely probable. Irribarren, who had been wounded, died shortly afterwards of the injuries he had received, and the full command appears then to have devolved upon the Baron de Meer. As we anticipated, the movement of the Carlists was so far defeated in its object that we find they soon after broke up from *Huesca* and retreated upon Catalonia, which was and is still we believe in a state of revolt occasioned by the efforts of the Republicans. Baron de Meer engaged them on their retreat, and claims a victory, with a loss on the side of the Carlists of 2000 men ; but we have nothing in our present intelligence of a very authentic character from which to judge of the accuracy of the pretensions of that General. At all events the Carlists are still in the field and with considerable forces too, and although they may not attempt any thing on a large scale, yet the mountains of Catalonia and the disturbed state of that country will enable them to prolong for a considerable period the sanguinary strife. We are perfectly unable to comprehend the meaning of the Anglo-Gallic intervention in the affairs of the Spanish people, or of the treaty by which the two nations are bound to interpose between the belligerents. We are not at war with Don Carlos, and yet we allow an army of Englishmen to be embodied and serve against him, and we neutralise the foreign enlistment act in favour of his enemies. We are not at war with him, and yet we are shedding the blood of his supporters with the guns of our men of war and the bayonets of our marines. We are not associated to compose an intestine struggle and to put down a civil war ; for if so, we may ask why the French forces look calmly and unconcernedly on from Bayonne, while the bloody struggle is perpetrating under their noses ; while they have a force there too, which in five days would dissipate the elements of war throughout the North of Spain. We are rendering no service to the cause of the Queen, for her enemies have increased as our puny and unintelligible projects for abetting her cause have been manifested. What advantage then is our questionable assistance ; which tends only to prolong the issue, and give a further season for the Spaniard to evince his innate ferocity of character? When it pleased Louis XVIII to put down the Spanish Cortes, how soon he effected his object; 100,000 Frenchmen in a few days scattered the power of the Cortes from the Pyrenees to Cadiz and the Rock of Gibraltar. How miserable in comparison is our paltry intervention which fans but smothers not the intestine flame.

The accounts received from the Provinces, though not quite as satisfactory as could have been wished, are still on the whole sufficiently favorable; and as the rains at this season appear to hold a wide range we may anticipate that those parts which have been stinted will yet receive an adequate supply. From Ahmedabad Kaira Broach and Surat the reports promise abundance of agricultural produce; and at Candeish, so ample had been the supply of rain that there was "nothing to be wished for."

AHMEDABAD.—Accounts have been been received from the Collector of Ahmedabad, up to the 9th instant! during the last week in July serious apprehensions had been entertained, both for the light grains and the rice crops, in consequence of the want of rain. There was however an abundant and continued fall from the 24th ultimo up to 30 instant, and in a Report of the 9th instant, the Collector states though not much rain had fallen from the 3d up to that date, that little would be required for some days to come, that the previous "fall had been most opportune and that the Cultivators were still making the most they could of it."

KAIRA.—The accounts from Kaira continue favourable, a heavy fall of rain commenced on the 2nd ultimo, and continued for several days. On the 5th instant, the Collector writes "the rains which have fallen during the past week have been very favourable to Cultivation, which has since stated "very much extended, and the Crops are looking healthy and promise well."

BROACH.—The most satisfactory accounts have been received from the valuable districts of Broach and Surat under date the 1st instant, the Sub-Collector of the former place states, "the rain could scarcely have fallen in a manner more generally favourable for all kinds of Cultivation."

SURAT.—And a similar account is given by the P. Collector of the weather in the Surat division.

CANDEISH.—A Report from Candeish, dated 4th instant states that a general and copious fall left "nothing to be wished for."

NUGGUR.—Sufficient rain appears to have fallen in the North Western parts of the Nugger Zillah; but with the exception of the 4 or 5 Talookas so situated, a great want of rain seems to have been felt in the Collectorate; and in a letter dated the 12th instant, the appearance of the early Crops is stated to be "extremely unfavourable." It is to be hoped, however, that the Southern parts of the Collectorate will benefit by the fall of rain, which commenced yesterday in the districts round Poona, and has the appearance of extending to a considerable distance.

POONAH.—Up to the 10th instant the P. Collector of Poonah states that "the prospects of the season" as far as the P. Division was concerned might, upon the whole, be considered as favourable" from that date till yesterday little rain fell in the immediate vicinity of Poona, and the present fall is probably therefore a very seasonable one.

SHOLAPOOR.—In the Sub-Division of Sholapoor there had been a great drought up to the 7th instant, and the prospects of the season are stated to be "far from favourable."

THANA.—There have been no accounts from Tannah since the 10th, the transplantation of the rice Crops had then been nearly put a stop to by want of rain, and the Collector apprehended that unless some fall took place immediately, the season would disappoint the anticipations of the Cultivators.

RUTNAGHEREE.—In the Rutnagheree Collectorate rain continued to fall in parts up to the 12th instant, though not abundantly and more was required before the transplantation of rice &c. could be completed.

Since writing the above satisfactory accounts have been received from Sholapoor and Tannah.

MADRAS.

MADRAS HERALD.—AUGUST, 5.

We regret to state that Captain P. Maitland, eldest son and Military Secretary to His Excellency the Commander in Chief, died at Sea on Monday last—Captain Maitland left Madras a short time since in ill-health on H. M. Ship *Winchester*, and died on his return from Calcutta.

Sir P[illegible] ... to the [illegible] early yesterday ... receive his Son, when he heard the melancholy intel... ce of his death.

We heard yesterday with much regret that both the Officer in Command, Captain Longworth, and the Surgeon, who was in temporary Medical charge of the Detachment of the 9th N. I. *en route* from Vellore to Quilon, had been attacked with Cholera, and this morning's *Gazette* announces that Captain Longworth died on the 3d Instant—Accounts were received from Captain Longworth himself only a day or two before expressing his satisfaction that the disease was rapidly on the decline.—*August* 9.

We regret to learn that the Cholera is raging violently at Guntoor; we understand the Collector has made an Official report to that effect to Government, but we have heard no further particulars.—*August*, 12.

SPECTATOR.—AUGUST 9.

Letters from Arcot mention that they experienced a tremendous thunder-storm on the 2d with very vivid lightning. A Sepoy of the 5th L. C. on sentry inside the standard guard was struck dead, and two others severely wounded. The electric fluid entered on one side of the House and passed quite through it, breaking to pieces two very large and strong teak beams. The Tanks were said to be quite full and the place very healthy: only four Men of the 5th Cavalry were in Hospital.

At Chittoor the Cholera was raging fearfully. No less than 20 individuals of the establishment of one of the Judges are reported to have died of it.

CALCUTTA.

BENGAL HURKARU.—AUGUST, 9.

We understand the Re-union, on Monday evening, was very ill attended, in consequence, we suppose, of the state of the weather. Some little confusion occurred on Lord Auckland's departure, in consequence of a poor mistaken native, attempting to deliver a petition to His Lordship on the subject of some alleged injury. The guard were not sufficiently alert, it appears, speedily to remove the cause of the confusion and were therefore blamed. Would it not have been wiser to have taken the petition at once and let the poor complainant depart in peace, without question or reprimand.

EXECUTION OF PEERBUX.

Peerbux alias Calloo was executed yesterday morning at a quarter before six. The culprit was tried on Tuesday last for the murder of Ojakhur, a Seikh residing in Machooa bazar. Upon his own confession and the circumstantial evidence of engaging the godown in which the deed was perpetrated, was he condemned. About half past five he was taken out of the cell and mounted the cart outside the jail without faltering, he appeared quite collected and cried incessantly for "*Dhye Company!*" I am innocent—his mother followed and cried for pardon also. On arriving at the place of execution (a spot midway between the Great Jail and House of Correction and facing the General Hospital,) he repeated the same words, and was swung off at a quarter to six before a large concourse of people and a strong body of the Calcutta Police. He struggled for some time, being a slender person, and at a quarter to seven the body was taken down to make over to his mother, a very aged old woman.

Most of the Natives that are condemned for execution, seldom or never, employ the short time allotted them in religious meditation. Some fatality generally attends them, and they are in constant hopes of a pardon. Surely some of the Missionaries for the conversion of Natives, could very well devote a little of their time in bringing these poor wretches to a sense of their situation, instead of which, from the time they are brought out, and arrive at the fatal tree, their cries are '*I am innocent.*' The cord is immediately fixed, the cap drawn, the drop falls, and the poor wretch is launched into eternity with *a lie in his mouth.*—*Ibid.*

DELHI.

DELHI GAZETTE.—AUGUST 9.

The Bombay Government, with a spirit of liberality which reflects great credit on the wisdom, the kindness, and consideration of its Members towards the interests of the people of India generally and the patrons of Steam Communication in particular, have despatched one Steamer to the Persian Gulph and are going to send another on the 18th of this month to the Red Sea.

It is really absurd that in so trifling a point as regards the Government so important as regards the interest of all who patronize rapid communication with E[illegible] that the good effects of the measure should be in[illegible] degree neutralised by the method of its adoption. ... out of Bombay could possibly have sent a lette[illegible] first Steamer—the inhabitants of Calcutta, Meerut, Bareilly, Kurnaul, Loodianah, and ... Stations, Mussoorie, and Simlah, will be de[illegible] the advantages of sending letters via the Red Se[illegible] notice of the intention of the Bombay Gove[illegible] despatch the Steamer on the 18th did not r[illegible] till the 5th, and as it came with the Dak of the[illegible] clear, that almost all the Bengalees and most ... habitants of the N. W. provinces are cut out ...

We are glad to learn that Plague, in dis[illegible] Westward, has totally disapeared, and that t[illegible] ant Governor has, in consequence, directed ... time establishments to be broken up.

We see it stated in the *Meerut Observer* ... instant, that, "Government have decidedly r[illegible] sanction to the leave applied for, by the C[illegible] in-Chief to remain another hot season at Sim[illegible] own accounts lead us to doubt the truth of ... and incline us to believe that Sir Henry Fan[illegible] another hot season in the hills.—*Ibid.*

AGRA.

AGRA UKHBAR.—AUGUST 9.

NEEMUCH.—(*From a Correspondent*)—In[illegible] quence of little or no rain having fallen during ... ceding and the greater part of the present m[illegible] grain merchants began to enhance the price ... description of grain; it was generally apprehe[illegible] a drought would happen; under this idea the[illegible] grain dealers of the Sudur Bazar, hoarded ... mense quantity of grain, and attempted daily ... on our worthy Commissariat Officer to reduce ... rack; it is, however, highly creditable to Captai[illegible] son, who is too well acquainted with the Native ... ter, that all attempts at imposition on the pa[illegible] Bunneas met with little or no success, and the ... were kept up at a reasonable rate; at a mome[illegible] there was little hope of rain, a heavy shower ca[illegible] ed on Sunday evening, the 30th instant, it sto[illegible] a few minutes after 8 P. M., but about midni[illegible] gan to pour in torrents, and the stream which s[illegible] the Cantonments of Neemuch, was swollen ... [illegible] as it was not known to have done on any former occasion, (at least, so the oldest residents at this Station declare,) a considerable number of huts constructed on the banks of the stream, and chiefly occupied by Dhers, Khureeks, and Butchers, who had been ordered to live at a distance from the Sudur Bazar, since the adoption of precautionary measures to exclude the Plague were swept away, and the number of people who were carried off by the current of the stream, are estimated at twenty-two and of cattle 700 sheep, and a number of cows, buffaloes, and bullocks, are said to have perished.

The Gunj, which was some years go established during the time Sir David Ochterlony was Resident here, and known by the name of General Gunj, was completely inundated—the greater part of the inhabitants about 2 o'clock in the morning, with difficulty escaped a watery grave, some of them were obliged to climb up a large burgut tree, which stands on the road to the Town of Neemuch.

Poor Mr. L——n, the Apothecary, who has been for some time past in very distressed circumstances, incurred a heavy loss, and with his large family providentially escaped being buried under the ruins of his house; the water rushed so suddenly into his house and to such a height, that he was unable to retain any part of his property, the out-houses fell, but happily no lives were lost with the exception of Mr. L's horse. Sergeant Lindsay of the Barrack Department, whose bungalow was next to Mr. L., shared the same fate; report says, that Sergeant Lindsay has lost nearly all his property, and that which he had for sale, on commission, to a considerable amount. Captain Paton, the Deputy Quarter Master General, was obliged to leave his bungalow and walk about half a mile while it was raining incessantly, and seek shelter under the roof of the Brigade Major; many houses have fallen in the Sudur Bazar, and great loss has consequently been experienced by the poorer class, many of whom are at the present moment destitute of shelter and the common necessaries of life. Phoorun Mull, the Abkaree contractor, of the Neemuch Sudur Bazar, has sustained a heavy loss he had Mowa flowers to the value of 2,000 rupees, in General Gunj, the whole of which was carried by the force of the current; half the town of Neemuch was inundated, the destruction of houses is said to amount to nearly 200, and the loss of lives from 3 to 10, besides a number of cattle which were carried away by the current—it is also rumoured, that considerable injury has been sustained by the inhabitants of Jawud and Mundisore, but no particular accounts have as yet reached this Station; the rain continued to fall without intermission until the morning of the 26th instant, when it ceased—the weather, however, has not yet cleared up, and as it is very close and sultry, we may expect another heavy fall presently.—*Agra Ukhbar, August* 9.

CAPE.

THE MADAGASCAR STEAMER.—We are informed that the *Madagascar, Steamer*, is expected to touch here on her voyage from England to Mauritius. For the purchase, &c. of this vessel, we are told, the Inhabitants of Mauritius have subscribed £20,000. She is intended to run between that Island, Bourbon, and Madagascar.—*Cape Town, June* 14.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—JUNE 14.

COERCION OF CANADA.—Mr. Robinson inquired, on Wednesday, when the Canada Bill would be introduced? Lord John Russell could not ... asked whether Government intended ... lutions! Lord John Russell—"Not ... on of an Act of Parliament." Nothing ...

The report of the Imprisonment for ... brought up. Mr. Richards tried to get rid ... motion for adjournment—rejected, by 58 ... another to recommit the bill—rejected by ... The report was then received, and the bill o[illegible] read a third time on Monday.

JUNE 30.

An alteration of a money clause in the P[illegible] Regulation Bill by the Lords was declared to be ... to the bill passing the Lower House. The amen[illegible] of the Lords were ordered to be considered that d[illegible] months, and a new Bill for the management of the ... office was brought in by Mr. Labouchere.

The Budget was then brought forward by Mr. Sp[illegible] Rice. He alluded to the gradual increase of bullion ... the treasury of the Bank of England since the 7th ... February last. He then proceeded to state the incom[illegible] and expenditure of the country. With respect to the ... last year, he had calculated the Customs at 20.540,000*l*.; the actual produce was 21,445,000*l*. He had calculated the Excise at 14,150,000*l*; the actual produce was 14,439,000*l*. The total income he had calculated at 46,980,000; it actually amounted to 48,453,000*l*. The estimated total expenditure was 45,205,000; the actual expenditure 45,141,000*l*. With respect to the present year, the Right Hon. Gentleman, adverting to the connection between commercial distress and diminution of revenue, regretted, he said, that he was not in a condition, either with respect to income or expenditure, to give a very satisfactory account to the House.

He estimated the Customs at	£21,100,000
Excise	13,800,000
Stamps	6,800,000
Taxes	3,770,000
Post office	1,600,000
Miscellaneous	170,000
In all	47,2404000
The Expenditure £45,786,415	
Add Estimated Expenditure of West India Compensation 845,000	
	£46,631,415

Balance of Income over expenditure £608,585

Under these circumstances it was impossible to propose any further reduction of taxes this year.—Mr. Hume attributed the causes of the monetary crisis, in the first place, to the Chancellor of the Exchequer in contracting the 15,000,000*l*. loan, and, in the next place, to the conduct of the Bank of England after that loan had been contracted—Mr. Wallace said, that all Directors, who sought to be exempted from the inquiry which was to be made into all their brother joint-stock banks in the rest of the country. That body had speculated as traders till they drove the specie out of the country, and they now wanted to bring it back at the expense of the people. They had ruined the United States of American. —Mr. Clay considered that the commercial distresses of the country were comparatively passed away

At a late period of the evening some sensation was excited by a pointed remark of Colonel Thompson, Several members, and Lord Stanley among others, had been anxious to show that notwithstanding the great attendance in the British Museum no damage was done, when Colonel Thompson said he could not help noticing that it was not among the working classes, but the aris[illegible] appealed to the public papers, and the records of the Courts of Law, to show that it was not the working class which it was dangerous to admit within the wind of a public monument. The gallant Colonel was loudly cheered—a significant hint to a certain peer and his associates, titled and untitled.

Sir FREDERICK POLLOCK then moved for compensation to the late speaker and the officers of the house, by the fire in 1834, and was listened to with great favour by both sides of the house; but Mr. Hume persisted in moving that the house resume. The motion will probably be carried at the next sitting.

The imprisonment for debt bill, after three attempts and divisions for the purpose of adjourning the question was, reported, and ordered to be read a third time on Monday. —The house then adjourned at half-past 2 till to-morrow (Saturday).

Among the Miscellaneous estimates voted by the House of Commons we find the following.

"10,000*l*. for the emigrant Poles; 1,000*l*. for a survey of New Holland; 1575*l*. for the purchase of Mr. Broderip's collection of shells for the British Museum; nd 30,000*l*. for Negro education."

DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT—ADVICE TO THE ARISTOCRACY.

TIMES—Nobody one meets with attempts to deny that, on this impending election, hangs the preservation of the British monarchy from immediate ruin. It is the only selection during the last twelve or fourteen years which can be said to promise any lengthened enjoyment of those honours privileges, and legislative rights which supply motives to candidates for the sacrifices entailed o[illegible] them by the canvass, the poll, and the subsequen[illegible] obligations connected with Parlimentary duty. Th[illegible] infirm, health, advanced age, and precarious life, o[illegible] the two last Sovereigns of England, rendered it a matter of doubtful prudence for any man who had private affairs or wordly interests on a large scale ot engage him, to break the course of his domestic arrangements, and for the sake of being in Parliament during, perhaps, a single session, to enter on a new career of occupations, which he might again, perhaps, be called upon abruptly to relinquish, without having been enabled by them to effect any positive good, Such a state of things was eminently fitted to repel men of useful habits, independent fortune, and established character, from Parliament, and to pour into the House of Commons a deluge of adventurers, living from hand to mouth, shifting their speculations from day to day, according to the emergencies of the political market, and destitute of any solid stake in the country, or any moral one in the estimation of society. A short life and a during one is the motto of such men as we have described. Their means and tempers are alike ill adapted to sober pursuits, and steady but slow advancement for themselves or the community. They may gain much by violent and extensive change; they have little chance of emerging from poverty and insignificance without it. The ensuing Parliament holds out the prospect of a less fleeting duration. There is a young Queen who, with the blessing of Providence, is likely to enjoy a long reign. Men of independent fortune, who now stand forward as candidates, who hope by entering the legislature to accomplish salutary reforms in the state—to reform the mind of the country, by eradicating from it the pernicious tendency to accept any and every crude innovation as a benefit, and to substitute for it a return to the old

circumstances of present trust should
ictly to execute it safely and advan-
ided the rocks of Toryism and un-
protest a King, and why should
hy upon them expressly because I
careful of a youthful Queen? As
sician, who accepted what he do-
tment of a patient who exercised a
prescriptions out of window, now
plan and pursue a Sangrado sys-
and hot water, with a conviction of
when he had to advise for one who
ust in his care and skill. This would
ard requital of confidence."—*Exa-*

TATOR.—JULY 1.

the quarterly average of the weekly
of the Bank of England, from 4th
is given in last night's Gazette, as

	ASSETS.	
292,000	Securities..	£26,932,000
424,000	Bullion....	4,750,000
626,000		£31,682,000

m of the above with the last return, it
Circulation has been diminished by
posits increased by 2,000*l.*; the Se-
ed by 610,000*l.*; and the Bullion in-
00*l.*

ussell has been called upon to stand for
ut has not yet consented. His objection
two Liberals in the field already. Mr.
d the deputation that waited upon his
day.

of the Duke of Wellington on Thursday
his Grace professed himself desirous of
question next session on "reasonable"
apable of almost any interpretation and
ning, has been laid hold of by the Mi-
as tantamount to a desertion of Toryism
the *Chronicle* lauds its "conciliatory
says it must, "inspire the Irish with
so, there will be the less to fear from
hereafter." The *Courier* goes further—
ives in the absurd opinion contended
ans, that Municipal Reform must be
d, lest that political impurity the Irish
be endangered. * * * His high
minating talents have never been ques-
that his Grace gives up those erroneous
s which, and casts off those mischievous
s who, have damaged him in the pub-
will be restored to all that popularity
er to be appreciated military services
irect sanction to the policy of the Mi-
sion of error, and will recommend both
the increased confidence of the public.
aintaining a system of Government or
tion to a majority of a nation, he gives
chievous and even vulgar mode of car-
ernment of a great country, he resigns.
e of discussion, to the columns of the
and avows his readiness to settle, on
those important subjects the Tithes
lities, to which the people, or the po-
er than the Government, first give im-
demands."
y given the substance of the Duke's
liamentary report, we here quote his
[illegible] as rest—
ions wish to put an end to the discus-
ns by bringing them to an amicable
nness, would to put an end to the
h was introduced seven years ago.
that some arrangement should be
r the Poor in Ireland. It was
portion question settled, when
made for carrying out the other
th it. He was most anxious
discussion that now occurred
year to year should be brought
assure the noble viscount, that
they should meet in the same
e Duke of Wellington) would
ith him on all these subjects
ures he might introduce for
y settlement."

ay published a letter from a
highly vouched for, which
uations against the Duchess
ave no doubt, on the Protes-
r-writer asserted, that when
as read instead of the late
unt church in Dublin, the
expressed their grief at a
ism! This Dublin corre-
d, I cannot, of course, be
tell you, as I am informed,
this day a person in mourn-
chapel in Dublin; that there
or the late King as, accord-
ys are; that the priests have
that not only prayers but
from the Popish altars, that
to embrace the old religion
ninely, the religion of her
mother the Duchess of
trusty believer—
erection of Roman
having Mr. Sheil
rom the banquet
Commons. It might
Popery is in Ireland
g it with so much
s now. They *insist*
Queen must marry a
ondent in an elaborate
h Papist conspirators
of his gracious Majes-
ng William, the public
notion from a letter
Protestant' in Dublin,
have received it. The
honour and character,
uthority are entitled to
, that the anticipations
respecting the success
tant Church and State,
ntried Ministers, into
nd helpless Queen has
condition to deliver up
are to be taken for no-
the chimeras of a band
boast that her Majesty
t she will marry a Pa-
footsteps of the *Co-*
ianies describe as Pa-
culators of such insane
rom the dupes, who

listen to them, that the legal consequence of any such lapse into Popery would be an immediate forfeiture of the British Crown."

Why did the *Times* give currency to the "insane slanders" and insinuate their truth? The *Post* again was too happy to fall foul of its indiscreet ally—

"There is desperate and abominable wickedness in the attempt to instil into the minds of the people of England a suspicion that religious principles are entertained by the Duchess of Kent, and have been instilled into the mind of her daughter, the avowal of which principles are, by the law of England, incompatible with the possession of the Crown. We do not stop to point out the thousand circumstances of universal notoriety which give an effectual contradiction to the insinuated slander; for any attempt seriously to refute it would be little less absurd than the slander itself. It is difficult to conjecture to what class of readers the trash we have quoted is addressed. To the lowest, the most ignorant, and the most credulous, we are bound to presume. But we have yet to learn that there is in Great Britian any class so ignorant, or so credulous as to be prepared for its reception."

The *penetralia* of the Palace, for the first time these thirty years, will be open to the Whigs. The Queen has selected the Ladies of her "Household" from among the wives of the Whig nobles. This was to be expected; and nobody can say that her Majesty has not chosen ladies of unblemished character as well as high rank.

The Household appointments are symptomatic of a certain amount of Whig strength at Court; but as long as Lord Hill remains at the Horse Guards, the promotion of a few Ladies of the Bedchamber will not be of much service to Ministers. The dismissal of Lord Hill is the grand point to which all are looking, who desire to know the actual extent of Whig influence over the Queen, or rather, of Whig spirit and capacity to use it rightly.

The *Times* says that the Queen has sent the Fitzclarences a message of a *consolatory* nature. Cash, we suppose, must in that case have been the burden of the communication.

We must recall attention to the circumstances in which the provision for the Duchess of Kent at present stands. Her Royal Highness's pecuniary appointments are, at present, the very lowest, we believe, granted to any member of the Royal Family; they do not exceed the amount at which they were fixed upon her marriage, when George the Third was living, when his three elder sons were still living, and when, of course, the prospect of her offspring succeeding to the throne was remote almost beyond probability. She is now the mother of the Queen; and, therefore, entitled to a rank, and subject to expenses, inferior to those of no other subject. The Princess Dowager of Wales, mother of George the Third, was provided for upon the then highest scale of provision for the Royal Family; and she was immediately provided for upon the accession of her son. Now, why is the Dutchess of Kent to be left in uncertainty for, it may be, five or six months, as to the measure of the national gratitude for the most previous blessing that can be bestowed upon a people? Why is her Royal Highness to rest under the degrading possibility of suspicion—that she can be influenced in her conduct by personal considerations? It is but justice to the Queen and to her illustrious mother, that this arrangement be completed at once, and completed upon the most liberal scale.—*Standard.* [Well done, Tories! bid high for Royal favour. But the Dutchess of Kent will not be neglected *even* by the Liberals.]

The reservation which has been introduced into the [illegible] Collegiate [illegible] Queen's Colleges [illegible] from being crowned till after [illegible] next.—*Herald.*

THE NEW PALACE.—The grand gates for the marble entrance of the new palace having been finished, they will be a great ornament to that part of the exterior of the building, which is now fit to receive the Queen whenever her Majesty shall think fit to occupy the palace. In the course of a year the plan for insulating the edifice at the Pimlico side will be carried into effect. A new road leading from Piccadilly direct to the palace will be made forthwith, Rosamond's pond having been filled up for the purpose, and being a private avenue, it will not interfere with the beauty of the Green Park, which has been surveyed preparatory to planting an ornamental shrubbery there similar to that in St James's Park.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO THE QUEEN DOWAGER.—The Queen Dowager leaves Windsor Castle immediately after the funeral. She would not hear of departing till then. Our young Queen, feeling an earnest desire to visit and condole with her aunt, left Kensington suddenly on Monday morning in a plain carriage, with a few attendants, and, accompanied by the Duchess of Kent, proceeded to Windsor Castle, passing over Datchet-bridge, and approaching by the private way through the park. Her Majesty remained an hour and a half with the Queen Dowager, and their interview was affecting and natural. While the Queen was at Windsor, the whole town was occupied with the ceremonial of the proclamation, the royal subject of which thereby escaped the effects of loyal curiosity which she appeared at that moment of anxiety and sadness to avoid.

The Queen Dowager retiring to Bushy restores exactly the establishment there of the Duke and Duchess of Clarence as it was before the accession of his late Majesty.—*Atlas, July 2.*

ATLAS.—JULY 2.

The first subject which ministers are bound to legislate upon at the opening of the new reign is the pension list. They stand in a peculiar relation to this subject, which it is well to remind them of, and in which the country expects they will acquit themselves with honour, or their popularity is at an end.

When fruitless motions were from time to time brought forward for the reduction of the pension list, the reply of ministers was that Parliament was pledged to its maintenance during the lifetime of the late King, and that, therefore, it could not be diminished without a violation of the faith of the legislature: at the same time they admitted that the pension list ought to be reduced, and that under different circumstances they would feel themselves called upon to support such a measure. This statement on the part of ministers was, with the usual blind zeal of the extreme Radical section, treated with unreserved obloquy, and ministers were accused of defending an admitted abuse under shelter of the alleged honour of Parliament. But every man who was acquainted with the facts, considered that the integrity of the legislature was at stake, and felt as the ministers did; and the House of Commons very properly refused to sanction a proceeding by which it would have deliberately forfeited its claims upon the respect and confidence of the country. Although it was a grave act of treachery to the people to consent in the first instance to the imposition of such a burthen upon the people, yet having so consented, and being committed to it during the lifetime of his Majesty, it was not possible without a violation of honour to retract its pledge. So far, therefore, ministers were justified in resisting the premature demand.

But that argument is now at an end. With the demise of WILLIAM IV. the only excuse that could be offered for keeping up an extravagant expenditure, which an amount, in the objects of its bounty, and the general prodigacy with which it is yearly expended, has no parallel throughout the whole of Europe, is taken away. Ministers can no longer plead the honour of Parliament as an apology for loading a country already taxed in excess with charges for the support of abandoned mistresses, and intriguing parasites. The whole system is immoral and debasing. A analysis of this corrupt list would appal even those who have contributed to swell it in detail, and we cannot conjecture of what materials those men can be composed who continue to submit to the scorn of their fellow-countrymen by living in silence upon this great iniquity. Had these scions of our noble houses who enjoy the pension for which they never rendered a solitary benefit to the country that sense of shame which is common to the lowest natures, they must long since have divorced themselves from the foul contact, and assumed the grace of surrendering that which it is impossible they can be long permitted to enjoy. But it would seem that they are insensible to emotions of that sort. They listen to the catalogue unmoved, and when their own names are pronounced in the presence of the assembled representatives of the people upon whose industry they are billeted, they neither wince nor blush, but, glorying in their degradation, they smile with contempt upon the few unfashionable and unpensioned members, who venture upon the thankless task of exposing their meanness. But their impunity draws to a close. They are no longer secure in their dependence upon royal and courtly favour. The time is arrived when the minister will be required to redeem his principles, which have been so long pawned to Parliament. Should he fail to purify his administration of this monstrous disgrace, he may rest assured that his tenure of office is brief, and that his career will be unfortunate. We will return to this subject again and again. In these observations, we have merely directed the attention of our readers to the grievance. In future articles, we will develope the grievance, and shew through what channels the money of the people has been so nefariously distributed.

THE RIVAL MANIFESTOES.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL has published an address to the electors of Stroud; and Sir Robert Peel, in a similar form, offers a renewal of his services to the Tamworth constituency. Both documents are important, from the position of the candidates. Lord John Russell is supposed to speak the sentiments and set forth the policy of the Melbourne Administration in its [illegible]; Sir Robert Peel is the mouthpiece of the [illegible] party. We place both the addresses on our file.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL TO THE ELECTORS OF STROUD.

"Gentlemen,—The lamented death of the late King will render necessary an early dissolution of Parliament; and it is my intention again to request at your hands the honour of being one of your Representatives.

"The Queen has been pleased to confide to Lord Melbourne and his colleagues the administration of public affairs; and it will be their duty to give her Majesty such advice as may be, in their judgment, best calculated to fulfil her Majesty's generous intentions of maintaining the liberties and improving the laws of the kingdom which she has been called by Divine Providence to govern. Nor will her Majesty accept in vain from a loyal people that support which to the Sovereign of a free country is the source of strength, dignity, and power.

"Since I have had the honour of being elected to serve you in Parliament, some important steps have been taken to improve the existing law.

"By the Act for the Amendment of Municipal Corporations, the householders of our towns have obtained a due control over their own local affairs which is agreeable to the spirit of our constitution, conformable to the intention of ancient charters, and due to their own worth.

"The session of 1836 was not barren of legislative measures.

"The Act for the Commutation of Tithes in England provides an effectual method for exchanging the vexatious power of taking a tenth of the produce of the land into regular and fixed payments.

"Thus the landowner and the farmer can improve the soil without fear of loss; and the clergy can collect their just incomes, neither blamed for extortion nor impoverished by forbearance.

"In the same session, the Protestant Dissenters obtained the right of solemnizing marriage according to their own forms; and the whole community gained a general and uniform system of registration for births, death and marriages.

"In the present session, *interrupted as it has been in its course*, and abruptly terminated as it must be, a considerable mitigation will, I trust, be made in the provisions of our statutes relating to capital offences, and some improvement effected in other department of the law.

"More than this has in fact been obtained. *The foundation have been laid* for a better, because juster, system of legislation towards Ireland; and we are no longer told even by our opponents, that the absolute denial of Municipal Corporation to that country is essential to the maintenance of the Protestant Church.

"In administering the affairs of Ireland, yet more efficient progress has been made. Tranquillity has been maintained by the enforcement of the ordinary operation of the law; and the unaccustomed blessings of a vast majority of the people have given vigour to the executive authority, and strength to the legislative union.

"Who, then, are the persons reckless enough to place themselves *between the Queen and her subject*; intercepting the benefits of a just protection, and chilling the impulse of a grateful loyalty?

"The conduct of those who usually oppose Government has been various.

"The Duke of Wellington, raising himself above party views, has supported the Poor-law Amendment Act, with a frankness and sincerity which have been little imitated by the mass of his party. In the House of Commons, the chief effort of the so-called Conservatives has been directed (vainly) to affix a mark of dishonour on their countrymen gallantly contending in arms in a foreign land. In the country their adherents have been dishonestly active in sowing the seeds of religious intolernce and national discord.

"The future Parliament will have to consider many arduous and weigty matters.

"The settlement of the Civil List will not, I trust, occasion much difference of opinion. It is not for the true honour of the Crown to affect concealment or reserve with respect to its revenue and expenditure. Nor is it for the interest or accordant to the feelings of the people to diminish the becoming dignity of the Sovereign.

"The authors and supporters of the Poor-law Amendment Act have never shrunk from an examination or discussion of that reforming measure; and if any improvements can be made in its enactments or in its administration they will be willing to consider and adopt them; but of the utility of the measure itself I cannot entertain a doubt.

"With respect to other questions of great importance my opinions and conduct during the past must serve as an indication for the future.

"I have endeavoured to strengthen our institutions, by reforming them; to obtain complete and full liberty for every religious opinion; to give to Ireland the franchises of Great Britain. But in so doing I have been cautious not so to innovate as to admit any principle by which our ancient institutions [illegible] so to define religious [illegible] ed Church; not [illegible] of the people of Ire[illegible] of the empire. In [illegible] *propositions for the* [illegible] or of the Voluntary [illegible]

"There is but one [illegible] ticularly attitude, as [illegible] liament, I mean the [illegible] has in this matter a p[illegible] the benevolent wish of [illegible] in his dominions might [illegible] his illustrious descendant[illegible] May the diffusion of k[illegible] and morality, and the ar[illegible] ple, make the present re[illegible] triumphs in the field hav[illegible] it, and Peace have her vic[illegible] war.'

"I have the honour to [illegible] and faithful servant,

"Wilton Crescent, June [illegible]

SIR ROBERT PEEL TO TH[illegible]

"Gentlemen—In consequ[illegible] beloved and revered Sover[illegible] must necessarily be dissol[illegible]

"Whenever the election [illegible] which it will be succeeded [illegible] of the confidence which [illegible] reposed in me as one of [illegible] House of Commons.

"My hope is founded [illegible] Kindness in all those relati[illegible] the friendships of early l[illegible] immediate neighbourhood [illegible] with the borough, which [illegible] for more than forty years [illegible] deep and common inter[illegible] matters of local concern, [illegible] have with industry, with [illegible] ability discharged the in[illegible] mitted to me as a Membe[illegible]

"When I last address[illegible] in point of responsibi[illegible] of the Crown can be p[illegible] incumbent on me to set forth [illegible] tended to act, and the prac[illegible] various measures of pub[illegible] occupy the attention of the [illegible]

"Those principles met [illegible] trust you will find, on a re[illegible] have taken, that, as well dur[illegible] cial power, as since my reti[illegible] fastly adhered to them; that [illegible] mise which I made with reg[illegible] tious scruples, or to improve [illegible] administration of the law; [illegible] laboured to defend the Const[illegible] gerous innovation, to protect [illegible] thority of each branch of th[illegible] tain the Protestant Reformed [illegible] and National Church.

"In cordial concurrence w[illegible] tive party with which I am [illegible] nexion, looking rather to the [illegible] than to the mere temporary in[illegible] a zealous support to a weak [illegible] whenever it was offered an[illegible] warm and hesitating, to proje[illegible] system of representation, or i[illegible] tuted authorities of the State [illegible] that Government on every o[illegible] ference to our foreign or do[illegible] measures unpleasing to [illegible] injurious to its interests.

"I shall continue to act in conformity w[illegible] ciples, believing that the steady maintenance [illegible] averted much of immediate evil, and encoura[illegible] porting them by their growing influence amo[illegible] intelligent classes of the community—th[illegible] which have the deepest interest in the cause [illegible] vernment, and which are convinced that th[illegible] every real grievance is perfectly consistent wit[illegible] tenance of the Constitution and the suppor[illegible] tional Church.

"I have every hope and belief the sentime[illegible] valued and respected friends and constituents, [illegible] ence to these important subjects, have und[illegible] change; and that I may look forward with [illegible] to a renewal of that trust which will enable [illegible] port in Parliament the public principles [illegible] professed, and at the same time to advan[illegible] and local interests of a community with w[illegible] nected by every tie that can bind a Repr[illegible] constituents.

"Believe me, with sincere esteem, [illegible] faithful friend.

"Whitehall, June 22.

We have called these "rival m[illegible] they are the production of rival [illegible] but, waiving the inflated recapitul[illegible] formances in the first of the two docum[illegible] attention on the actual position of affair[illegible] the principles of future conduct, there is [illegible] to choose between them. Both declare [illegible] opposition to organic reforms; both [illegible] maintain the Church in its ascendan[illegible] themselves on relieving conscientious scru[illegible] thereby a kind consideration of the Diss[illegible] both eschew the Voluntary principle. Th[illegible] is alike Conservative; and, while Lord John [illegible] Sir Robert is careful not to countenance, [illegible] the bigoted portion of the Tory party. Lo[illegible] goes over the way to pay a compliment to th[illegible] Whigs.

We [illegible]per and consistent is the conduct [illegible] teaches Conservatism to the dependen[illegible] of his paternal borough and mildly exp[illegible] policy of his party. But can that be good for [illegible] Russell which suits Peel and his friends? a[illegible] formers to be addressed like Tories? is the [illegible] franchised brough of Stroud altogether Cons[illegible]

But perhaps, after all, Lord John *means* on[illegible] Sir Robert means another, while they both [illegible] the same strain. Lord John seeks to cozen th[illegible] Tories: should he fail in this, he may succ[illegible] gusting the earnest Liberals, who desiderate p[illegible] ing as well as plain-dealing, and may take [illegible] word.—*Spectator July 1.*

SPECTATOR.—JUNE 17.

CANADA.—All the banks of Lower and [illegible] da have suspended payment; though it [illegible] vernor Head endeavoured to prop up [illegible] by loans from the military chest. This [illegible] somewhat irregular proceeding; but H[illegible] at trifles. It appears that the America[illegible] the Montreal notes they could buy bo[illegible] them to that city for gold; but the new [illegible] of their own banks had arrived in t[illegible] expected harvest from being reaped.

The latest intelligence from I[illegible] serious complexion. The entir[illegible] iently excited by Lord John [illegible] solutions." Public meeti[illegible] to be, held in every coun[illegible]

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on 08 April, 2017

…inty, breathe a
…t of the Mother
…in Canada, it is
…maintained, only
…ous in every part
…h, a central one in
…apinean tribute, in
…s to be immediate-
…well, being the only
…countrymen. The
…embers to the Lower
… to be a sacred duty.
…rticles is recommend-
…ng the Executive.
…wspapers is very strong.
…acked. He is called a
…The women are exhorted
…men, to consider it the
… such. Says the *Mon-*
…be denounced until the
…God that the babe at her
…rd in principle or in heart!"
…ead the American Decla-
…ations to Congress for a
…ties are in progress. Smug-
… silks, are to be preferred
…hisky and beer, being of
…ying rum and brandy.
…laughter at the Colonial
… dissatisfaction in a co-
…e official eye or ear; but
…are the infatuation which
…ostile nation. There will
…; not one of whom will
…tesolutions.

…h of April have been re-
…ract from the speech of
…, on closing the session
…proves that matters are
…n Demerara.
…most momentous crisis
…ever there was a period
…—all groundless and un-
…quarrels—all personal
…os, ought to be cousign-
…the moment. This is the
…cerely anxious for the wel-
…ind the Governor."

….—JUNE 25.

…nding between the French
… so promising, that we are
… of a new plot. The *Courier*
…ot had been discovered to
…French at the late banquet
… following is the statement,
…ed no official confirmation
…el de Ville there was a re-
…med, of an attack upon the
…his way to the fete or on his
…ities had been informed the
…nal of the garrison of Paris,
…de to some men of his regi-
…the individuals in question
…they are said to be six in
… said had informed their of-
…ted, which proves that they
…affair. The others are said
…about them, but no arms."

…IN.
…time that has been given to
… the Pretender Carlos, his
… is …
…against the Christinos, and seeks ra-
…refuge from a hand for collision. Their
…can be said to have any plans beyond those
…mporary place of retreat, have been de-
…feat received at Guisona from the Baron
…n the 13th the Baron de Meer writes to the
…Chief of the Army of the Centre, that he
…with the enemy in the environs of Gaisona,
…ely routed him, after a combat of four hours.
…the Carlos is estimated at 2,000 men, and
…Christinos at 500 put *hors de combat*. The
…luer, after a vigorous attack upon the entire
…ed the enemy in every direction until eight
…the evening. The ground was covered with
…baggage. The Christinos were wanting in
…wise the victory might have been rendered
…portant.
…y knew nothing at Seu d'Urgel of the
…the Navarese; but a quantity of rations
…anded for them about Solsona, it is
… intend to occupy this town, where
…e 15th, with 2,000 insurgents and
… would indicate a disposition in the
… the dissatisfaction of Catalonia.
… and Sebastian, were at Solsona
…at the head of 15,000 men, keeps
…the Carlist expedition. Espartero
… on the 11th, where he was repairing
…—*Examiner, June* 25.

LAW REPORTS.

QUEEN'S BENCH—JUNE 25.

Perry v. *Murray*.—The Attorney-Ge…
…t the plaintiff was a gentleman whose
…him a competent fortune, and whose taste
… enjoyment of a literary leisure. He had
…to Italy, and a guest in the houses of the
…ity and gentry who occasionally sojourned
…e in Italy he met his present wife, who was
…aughter of Lieut.-Colonel De Courcy, who
…ented abroad, and who, to great personal
…dded the highest accomplishments of edu-
…intimacy had been formed between them,
…peedily ripened into attachment, and in
…re married. For some time they resided
…ferent places in Italy and Germany; but
…f 1835 Mr. Perry came to England. He
…tly afterwards the appointment of Master of
…the Earl of Mulgrave, the Viceroy of Ireland,
…ved his wife to Dublin, where they lived
… together till the defendant, who was very
…ected, and was an officer in the 15th Hus-
…e acquainted with the family, and by his se-
… destroyed the domestic peace of that family
…he had been received as a friend, and forced
…ow to appear as a plaintiff, claiming com-
… irreparable injury. The charge was
…one, but it being proved that the
…d his wife to travel alone, and had
…ligent, the jury found for him with
…ol.—*Atlas, July* 2.

RT OF EXCHEQUER.

…XTRAORDINARY.—BURGHAT *v.* HALL
…was an action brought by the plain-
…n business in Chiford street, Bond
… defendants, the executors of
… Nisbett, of the Guards a
… and delivered to the tes-
… the use and occupation

by the testator of apartments in plaintiff's house. There were other counts in the declaration for money paid, &c., but upon these the claim was abandoned, and a *nolle prosequi* entered. The defendants pleaded that the goods were supplied to the testator during his infancy. Plaintiff replied that they were necessaries, upon which issue was joined. In the space of three years, during Captain Nisbett's minority, a bill was incurred, of which the following are some of the items:—There was first a charge of 185*l.* 7*s.* for regimentals; 442*l.* 5*s.* for eighty-eight coats; 316*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* for 152 waistcoats; 244*l.* 9*s.* for trousers and breeches; 77*l.* 2*s.* for six morning gowns; 12*l.* 10*s.* for two racing jackets; 78*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* for two fancy dresses; 103*l.* 2*s.* for black silk handkerchiefs and stocks; 68*l.* 2*s.* for 79 pair of drawers; 59*l.* 19*s.* for four cloaks; 149*l.* 10*s.* for three shawls; 97*l.* 13*s.* for furs; 54*l.* 14*s.* for thirty-eight yards of Genoa velvet; 46*l.* 16*s.* for alterations, &c.; and 23*l.* odd for bread and butter and tea. In one year there were as many as nine livery coats and jackets for servants, whose bill during the first year amounted to 60*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* In the next year there were eighteen coats charged, as well as fifteen pair of breeches and ten waistcoats; while in the third year the demands of those personages had increased so much that twenty-six coats appeared to have been requisite to supply them. It was proved that Captain Nesbitt had an annual income of 646*l.*, and that this was amply sufficient for all ordinary necessaries, and the jury, under the direction of the Learned Judge, found a verdict for the defendants. The bills of tailors alone, for Capt. Nesbitt employed others besides the plaintiff during the period described, amounted to nearly 3,000*l.*, including 177 waistcoats, 119 pair of trousers, 88 coats' &c.—*Examiner, June* 25.

GREENWICH PETTY SESSIONS.

THE LEWISHAM AFFAIR AGAIN.—Most of our readers will remember our having occasion to mention a charge of a very strange and highly criminal nature preferred before the Lewisham magistrates by Mrs. Elizabeth Simpson Boyce, widow, against Mr. John Frederick Parker, a solicitor, who, for many years, had resided at Lewisham, where he filled the office of clerk of the district magistrates, and held other official appointments, and was universally considered to be a gentleman of high and honourable character. For those whose memories may not serve them on the subject we re-state the substance. Some time ago Mr. Lester, solicitor, of Blackheath, appeared on behalf of Mrs Boyce, and an information was exhibited charging Mr Parker with having, in the spring of that year, administered certain drugs to Mrs Boyce to procure abortion, she then being pregnant by him, and with having subsquently taken her to the house of a German surgeon in London, where, in a darkened room, an operation was performed upon her which produced the intended effect of causing abortion. Upon this information a warrant was issued, and Mr Parker was brought before the magistrate, when time being asked on behalf of the accused to rebut the charge, the magistrate consented to grant it; and, without then entering into an examination, fixed a day when the inquiry should be gone into before a full bench, and in the interval consented to take bail for Mr Parker's appearance. Two gentlemen of known property and character immediately became sureties for Mr Parker's appearance on the day appointed, each in 500*l.*; and Mr Parker having entered into a personal recognizance of 1,000*l.* he was liberated. On the day appointed Mr Parker did not make his appearance, and his recognizances were ordered to be estreated. The affair as might be expected, caused much excitement and conversation in the neighbourhood, but, like all other things, at length was forgotten, till last week it was most unexpectedly revived by the accused himself challenging inquiry into his conduct. In the early part of the week a formal notice was served upon the clerks of the magistrates, informing them that Mr. Parker would forthwith surrender himself to meet the charges which had been preferred against him. Similar notices were served on Mrs. Boyce, and upon Mr. Lester, the solicitor. On Saturday the magistrates met in the assembly room of the tavern, for the purpose of entering upon the examination of the prisoner, who had surrendered. Mrs. Boyce did not appear, but a Mr. Bodkin, her professional adviser, appeared for her. He declared, on her part, that she had no charge against Mr. Parker. He was now instructed to say that when Mrs Boyce preferred her extraordinary charge she was labouring under great irritation and excitement of mind and had been improperly urged on by others to make statements which she could not, now that she had gained her self-possession, possibly attempt to substantiate, and which, therefore, she wished to withdraw.—Mr Lester, the former solicitor of Mrs Boyce, was then called, but declared that he was no longer her adviser, and had nothing to offer.—The Bench, however, was not satisfied to allow the information against Mr Parker to be withdrawn. The decision ultimately come to was to remand the prisoner, who was accordingly committed to the county gaol.—*Examiner, July* 2.

VISIT TO THE GREAT OASIS OF THE LIBYAN DESERT; BY G. A. HOSKINS, ESQ.

Within the last twenty years more has been written on Egypt than almost any other country. The consequence is that we know the country as well as the province of Hindostan. The Great Oasis, however, has not occupied so much of European attention as the more accessible regions. It has indeed been frequently visited, but not for its own sake so much as for its intervening between two points which the traveller resolved to see. Hence it has not been so minutely described as other parts of that vast region. We cannot, however, say that it affords much of novelty to any traveller. There is, for instance, in the volume before us little that we have not seen in other books. Yet it is an interesting book, and written with greater ability than most of the publications we have consulted on the same subject.

Mr. HOSKINS had been five months at Thebes when he departed for the Great Oasis. Of that wondrous place of ruins he does not say much; but what little he does say is sensible. He does not believe in the boasted art of the serpent charmers.

Serpents and scorpions, they say, are hid in the innermost recesses of the walls. The Psylli, or Egyptian serpent charmers, came to my house one day while I was absent, and apparently succeeded in attracting a serpent and two scorpions from their hiding-places. They afterwards went to a tomb where Mr. Bonomi resided, and seemed to charm from their holes another serpent and some scorpions; but failed in enticing a fine serpent which Mr. B. kept in a tin case. The lid of the case was on this occasion purposely left open; therefore, had their incantations really possessed any influence except over the reptiles which had been trained to obey their call, this horned snake would most assuredly have made its appearance.

Many travellers have believed in the power of these jugglers, because they have not succeeded in detecting their artifices. I do not pretend to understand their tricks; but it seems to me highly probable that the serpents and scorpions which they profess to find are only those that they have themselves let loose, and which have been previously accustomed to be summoned in some peculiar manner to receive their food. The Psylli engage for a certain sum of money to initiate others into their secrets; that is, so far as to render them insensible to poison. They mutter over them in Arabic several invocations to prophets and saints no one ever heard of before, and various prayers in a language which has certainly no affinity to any other, and which, in plain terms, would be called gibberish. They administer a draught of water, in which they mix a powder, and render it more efficacious by spitting into it; and a serpent which they apply to the stranger's ear having bit it until the blood flows, he is then declared to be initiated into the mysteries of their craft, and ever after safe from the venom of serpents, scorpions, or any other hurtful reptiles.

There certainly does appear to be something very like mummery in the pretensions of these fellows.

In carrying water for use during a journey in the desert, Mr. Hoskins prefers bottles to the ordinary geerbahs, or skins. He obtained some water from the Nile, filtered it, poured it into good English porter bottles, and sealed it. There was, to be sure, some difficulty in peeling the bottles; but what trouble will not men take for a supply of good water? Then, on the way, it was sure to be half boiling in the heart of the sun; but here again, was a remedy; the bottles had only to be exposed to the night air, when it became cool as if iced.

On his route Mr. Hoskins saw some bands of robbers, and it appears that they have been made so by the Pacha of Egypt. The young men, he tells us, are hunted like wild beasts for the recruting of the army; and they prefer the desert to the iron service of his highness. The old ones, to avoid his rapacious tax-gatherers, follow the example. For their support, old and young frequently combine, and plunder travellers who have only slender escorts; nay, they rush on large villages, and sweep all away. Sometimes the fugitives, when closely pursued, plunge into the tombs, which, from superstition, Turks are loth to enter. Many of them return to their villages after the departure of the pasha's officers, and resume their wonted occupations.

The visit of some of these men to Mr. Hay, one day while he was drawing, was a little more alarming. As it was not known at the time that the robbers had chosen these ruins for their hiding-place, he was, as usual, unarmed. They expressed their surprise to Mr. Hay's servant that his master should have no arms. "Oh!" said the man, very cunningly, "my master has a terrible weapon in his pocket, a small pistol, capable of killing a dozen men without being reloaded." A pistol with seven barrels, belonging to Mr. C., was considered by the Arabs who saw it as a most formidable weapon, and the fame of it was widely spread in the valley of the Nile.

The robbers talked to Mr. Hay's servant on indifferent subjects; at last one of them coolly remarked that they were about to murder in the evening the Sheakh of Beirat, who had attempted to take them for soldiers. Mr. H. then thought it high time, if not for his own security, at all events for the preservation of this man's life, to give the alarm. He therefore sent his servant to Gournah, and immediately the whole village was in arms.

The stomach of our traveller was too English for the beastly way of eating common to the Mahommedans. Only fancy the whole hand thrust into a dish of meat, and a piece brought out, conveyed to the mouth, and masticated, while the face is greased from ear to ear. There is, however, some difference in the manner of arriving at the mouth; there is the polite Turk and the vulgar Turk, though the better of the two is "very like a bear:"—

The apprehension of every evil is worse than the reality. I had never eaten before with my fingers, but although I do not, nor can I ever, approve of the custom, still I confess that hunger and example will reconcile a man to it; and there, as in Europe, he who has seen good society may be distinguished by his manner of eating. The Turk of high rank eats with the thumb and two fingers only, one [illegible] corner nearest to him of the [illegible] at a time; the vulgar Oriental sticks his whole hand into the dish, tears off huge pieces, greases himself from ear to ear, and, what is still more disgusting, attempts to clean his filthy fingers with his tongue. The right hand only is used in eating. The Turk of the present day would consider it as great an insult and mark of contempt in his guest using the left hand, as the Coptic merchant did in the *Arabian Nights*; but it is necessary to have been in the East to understand why the Bagdad merchant's mistress, in the same tale, was offended at his taking the cup of wine with the left hand, and her being so afflicted as to sicken and die when she found her lover had lost his right hand.

We are indeed very frequently reminded of the *Arabian Nights*. To this day when the master of his house wants the attendance of his servants, he claps his hands, and in they rush. Surely, now the Pacha is trying to civilize the people, some bell-hangers may venture from this too populous island.

The most interesting of Mr. Hoskins's researches, relate to the Necropolis of the Oasis, on the City of the Tombs:—

We perceived on a hill, a mile and a quarter due north from the temple, what appeared to us at a distance to be a dwelling place of the living: but recollecting the descriptions of the travellers who visited this region before us, we were aware, that it must be the necropolis mentioned in their works. The distant view of this city of the dead is very striking. The tombs, being built on the brow and summit of a hill, and rising gradually one above another, are almost all distinctly seen from every part of the plain; and, as some of them form streets, the place has quite the appearance of a well-built village.

Notwithstanding the descriptions which have been given, the stranger cannot visit the place without astonishment. We have at Pompeii a street of tombs, and at Rome we see the columbarj; and these buildings of the Oasis are certainly not to be compared to the splendid monuments of Adrian, Augustus, Caius Cestius, and Cecilia Metella, &c. But we have here what is still more extraordinary, though less beautiful as works of art:—150 sepulchres, forming streets and squares, and well deserving the title of a necropolis. The hill, on which they are situated, has rather a volcanic appearance. The sand has drifted into the streets, but the height of the hill prevents the edifices being overwhelmed by the desert. The good state of preservation of them is another proof of the dryness of the climate. If the Oasis was visited with a few such winters as we have in England, the majority of them would soon be washed away.

The principal sepulchre was evidently a Christian one probably it was built about the time that St. Antony fled into the deserts of the Thebais. Indeed the Roman persecutions sent thousands of Christians into these distant regions; and here they remained in comparative security until the flames of the furnace were beginning to subside. Monastic life, let us remember, had its origin in Egypt: and when the number of monks became great, or the number of Christians in any time of the Oasis considerable, they would naturally be anxious to secure burial places for their deceased brethren and themselves. Embalming was practised by them, as well as by the pagans; it was evidently the practice, of Egypt; and that it was of immense antiquity is proved by the fact, that the physicians of Egypt embalmed Jacob in forty days. There is something solemn in the contemplation of these resting places of the dead.

This large city of tombs is a further proof of the opulence of the former inhabitants of these now arid regions. It is not without a certain feeling of melancholy, that man visits any cemetery; but as you ramble in these streets of sepulchres, where universal solitude and dreariness prevail, where the voice of [illegible] is seldom heard, and where no track [illegible] of the timid gazelle or beasts of prey; single habitation is to be seen except evidently of rich individuals, you [illegible] where were their habitations? Wh[illegible] once, perhaps, so joyous? Has th[illegible] buried them with its waves, and is th[illegible] maining but their temples and their [illegible]

'Tis pleasant, down the depth o[illegible]
To venture re-erect huge capita[illegible]
And hear the noise of cities now[illegible]
Montg[illegible]

MISCELLANE[illegible]

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—T[illegible] the metropolis is about to be decorat[illegible] statute of the Duke of Wellington. [illegible] bleman and gentlemen, anxious to p[illegible] of a suitable memorial in honour of [illegible] triumphs, took place on Tuesday, at t[illegible] Trench. A committee was appointed [illegible] the designs of the meeting. The su[illegible] room, we understand, was little short [illegible]

— General Evans had the honour, o[illegible] ing, of being received by his Majesty [illegible] French and the Royal family. Both [illegible] Prince Royal were, we understand, e[illegible] quiries upon the real aspect of the co[illegible] it appeared to the view of this distingu[illegible] most stirring scenes. Their conversa[illegible] ject with the gallant officer lasted for [illegible] hour and a half. General Evans was [illegible] troduced by his Majesty himself to the [illegible] chess of Orleans, and the Princesses, wh[illegible] with the most flattering attention.—*Gaz[illegible]*

— The late Miss Vaughan, of Caven[illegible] a large sum of money (40,000*l.* we hav[illegible] Marquis of Headfort, to whom she w[illegible] married. Owing to various circumstanc[illegible] likely to be disputed. The Court of Ch[illegible] appealed to, and must decide the quest[illegible] paper.

At the Mansionhouse, on Tuesday, a wo[illegible] ed with attempting to smuggle 1,220 [illegible] blond lace, which was found stuffed int[illegible] as she was leaving a Calais steamer. A[illegible] turer stated, that he could not distingu[illegible] between French blond and the imitatio[illegible] Buckinghamshire; and, though anothe[illegible] and the Custom-house-officer said they t[illegible] lace found on the woman was of Fren[illegible] Mr Alderman Winchester refused to co[illegible] Lord Mayor said he felt convinced the la[illegible] gled; but, as it is necessary that two Magi[illegible] agree before conviction, the defendant wa[illegible] *Spectator, July* 1.

The Duchess of Orleans at the Opera [illegible] much simplicity, but with remarkable g[illegible] was magnificent, but at the same time el[illegible] tremo. She wore a robe of light blue gau[illegible] corated with a profusion of diamonds. [illegible] cled her hair, which was collected in a k[illegible] of the head. Her tresses were interwov[illegible] with ears of corn. Her robe was fastened [illegible] with diamond clasps. She also wore a[illegible] vigne, and a *rivière* went round all th[illegible] robe, which was cut *à la Marie Stuart*. [illegible] were placed at equal distances round the [illegible] dress. Light marabouts were interspersed [illegible] monds. The young princesses wore simpl[illegible] with garlands of flowers in their hair.—*[illegible]*

The Hon. Col. Westenra, son of [illegible] and M. P. for King's Country, having [illegible] the day of the Queen's accession, wa[illegible] her Majesty.—*Ibid.*

CIVILIZATION IN THE CITY.—We ma[illegible] extract from a letter in the *Times* of [illegible] had occasion to go as far as Greenw[illegible] went by the steam-boat at four o'clo[illegible] bridge. On the boat passing a pla[illegible] side of the iron steam-boat manuf[illegible] Dogs, I observed a man in the w[illegible] I thought was endeavouring to hid[illegible] surface of the water until the bo[illegible] him out to a gentleman who sto[illegible] the vessel; judge my horror wh[illegible] body of a man drowned while ba[illegible] tied by the neck to a boat, in orde[illegible] rish should not be obliged to bur[illegible] it was said they would have had t[illegible] or washed on shore. [We hope th[illegible] ful affair has been imposed upo[illegible] a horrible circumstance can hav[illegible] ed.]—*Ibid.*

The Advice, of Dundee, one[illegible] lers, has arrived at Sligo, in the [illegible] five of her original crew of forty [illegible] others having died of scurvy. [illegible] received from the wreck of the [illegible] the Master and Surgeon are liv[illegible]

A story has been going the [illegible] of a duel said to have been [illegible] Wood, between the honourab[illegible] bert M——, Esquire, the lat[illegible] the Honourable Mr. D——[illegible] M——'s shadow forth, we hav[illegible] The injured husband was mort[illegible] ment his repentant wife made [illegible] ground in a cap, half mad with[illegible] was added that she had sinc[illegible] whole story, we are assured b[illegible] It was surely not, however, [illegible] lie; but the production of a [illegible] parties who perhaps, ha[illegible] ters coolly.

The Countess Zieh[illegible] from the Marquis of H[illegible] 30,000*l.* as her fortune.

HORRIBLE.—A wor[illegible] pable, on actual experi[illegible] 1620 times in a minute[illegible]

BRIGHTON RAILWA[illegible] has at length brought [illegible] public may now be as[illegible] London and Brighton w[illegible] mittee met yesterday; I[illegible] when the report of the [illegible] Rennie's line, was laid[illegible] agreed to upon the motio[illegible] was resolved that the fou[illegible] amalgamated, and that t[illegible] 30,000, at 50*l.* each share[illegible] This would make the capi[illegible]

The salmon-fisheries in [illegible] stroyed last week by a mo[illegible] canoes, chiefly from Ross [illegible] ford side they met some [illegible] having assailed them with[illegible] retreat of those piratical vi[illegible] stones gave chase, and reg[illegible] fleet; but the enemy boa[illegible] made them all jump over[illegible] longing to Ballyhack.—[illegible]

The coronation of the [illegible] for the 4th June, when [illegible] his seventeenth year.—*[illegible]*

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